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ABSTRACT

The guide outlines a 50-hour curriculum for preparing immigrants to apply for and gain United States citizenship. It begins with an algorithm illustrating the process of gaining citizenship and a list names and addresses of City University of New York campus citizenship liaisons. Ten instructional modules follow, each providing information for both the teacher and the student. Module topics include: eligibility assessment; an overview of the naturalization process; the Immigration and Naturalization Service application forms and application process; U.S. history and government (discovery and settlement, Revolutionary War and independence, national government and the Constitution, state and local government, U.S. history since 1800); citizen rights and responsibilities; and test (interview) preparation. In the last module, the 100 questions are presented in both English and Spanish. A list of additional resources is appended. (MSE) (Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse on Literacy Education)

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THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
RESOURCE GUIDE: BECOMING A CITIZEN

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Visual Overview of Process of Applying for Citizenship
Suggested Hours of Instruction – 50

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- Requirements (from Kimmel and Lubiner)
- 50/20 or 55/15 (from CASAS)

Module 2 Overview of Naturalization Process **(2 hours)**
- Video: ILGWU, *Count Me In: A Bridge to Citizenship*
- Visual Representation of Process (ARCO, Complete Guide)
- Examination Options:
  - E.T.S. Guide to Helping People Become United States Citizens
    - Sample questions
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  - 100 Questions on which oral interview is based (English/Spanish)

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Module 6 U.S. History and Government: **National Government and the Constitution (10 hrs.)**

Module 7 U.S. History and Government: **State and Local Government (4 hours)**

Module 8 U.S. History and Government: **U.S. History Since 1800 (8 hours)**

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Additional Resources
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- CASAS Bibliography on Citizenship
- Allan Wernick: New York Daily News Columns

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If this is you,

A green card holder,
18 years or older,
resident of the U.S. for 5 years or
married to U.S. citizen and resident
for three years.

MODULE 1
MODULE 2

then you can:

Have three color photos taken.

Stop in at your local police station to be fingerprinted.

Fill out Form INS-400, Application for Naturalization.

MODULE 3
Making An
Application

Mail the form and fee.

Study for the U.S. History and Government and Literacy Tests.

MODULES 4-9
U.S. Government
& History

Take a written test or wait
for oral exam at interview

Apply for and take the New Citizens Project multiple-choice exam or prepare to answer questions at your interview.

Accumulate documents and bring them to your scheduled interview.

MODULE 10
Test Preparation

Take oath of allegiance to U.S.

Then you can

vote,

travel freely with a U.S. passport, and

bring in immediate family members.

From: Complete Guide to Becoming a U.S. Citizen (Steinberg, E., Arco: 1994).

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
RESOURCE GUIDE: BECOMING A CITIZEN

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Module 4	U.S. History and Government Discovery and Settlement	4 hours
Module 5	U.S. History and Government Revolutionary War and Independence	8 hours
Module 6	U.S. History and Government National Government and the Constitution	10 hours
Module 7	U.S. History and Government State and Local Government	4 hours
Module 8	U.S. History and Government U.S. History Since 1800	8 hours
Module 9	The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	4 hours
Module 10	Test Preparation	6 hours

Spring 1997 CUNY Campus Citizenship Liaisons

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International Student Services
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New York, NY 10010
Tel: 212-802-2352
Fax: 212-802-2340

Borough of Manhattan CC
Ms. Eleanor Rollins
Director of Government Relations
President's Office
199 Chambers Street Rm. S750B
New York, NY 10007
Tel: 212-346-8803
Fax: 212-346-8801

Bronx CC
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International Student Admission & Advisement
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Tel: 718-289-5896
Fax: 718-289-6352
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Fax: 718-518-6643

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Tel: 212-772-4859
Fax: 212-650-3266

John Jay College
Dr. Patricia Sinatra
Student Development
445 W. 59th Street Rm. 3125N
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Kingsborough CC
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Tel: 718-368-5115
Fax: 718-368-5366

La Guardia Community College
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Student Affairs
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Bayside, NY 11364
Tel: 718-631-6314
Fax: 718-631-6352

College of Staten Island
Mr. Roger Corriveau
Assistant Director
Foreign Student Advisement
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Staten Island, NY 10314
Tel: 718-982-2100
Fax: 718-982-2108
E-Mail: Corriveau@PostboxCSI.CUNY.Edu

York College
Dr. Diatra Jones
Office of Student Development
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Jamaica, NY 11451
Tel: 718-262-2353
Fax: 718-262-2216

MODULE ONE
Eligibility Requirements
2 hours of instruction

Meeting the eligibility requirements for naturalization.

Please see the following for more complete information:

Wernick, Allen. U.S. Immigration and Citizenship. Prima Publishing,, Rocklin, CA., 1997.

Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993. Ch. V, pp. 33-48.

This lesson will help students to:

Locate permanent residency date on the Alien Registration Card

Determine the basis of their eligibility

Understand the INS residency requirement
--continuous residency requirement
physical presence requirement

Calculate the earliest date he or she may turn in the Naturalization Application (INS N-400)

Identify port of entry

Understand if he or she qualifies for 50/20 or 55/15 English language exception rule

Understand that different rules and regulations apply to aliens under 18 years of age

Know if they are willing to take an oath of allegiance to the United States

The teacher/counselor will:

Determine if student English competency is sufficient to meet INS standard

REQUIREMENTS

In order to be eligible for naturalization you must:

- Be eighteen years of age or older
- Be a lawful permanent resident of the United States (have a green card)
- Be a permanent resident of the United States for five years (with a green card). If you obtained your green card through marriage to a United States citizen, you need only wait three years, instead of five.
- Have been physically present in the United States for at least one half of the required residency period (There are exceptions to this rule).
- Reside in the State in which you apply for at least three months.
- Be a person of good moral character.
- Have the ability to speak, read and write English (there are exceptions to this rule).
- Have a basic knowledge of the history and government of the United States
- Have no voluntary Communist affiliation (There are exceptions to this rule).
- Be willing to take the following Oath of Allegiance to the United States:

Oath of Allegiance

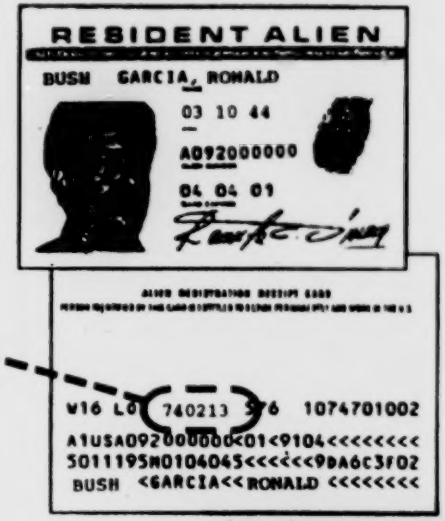
I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; * that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by law; * that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God.

*In some cases, the INS will allow these clauses to be omitted.

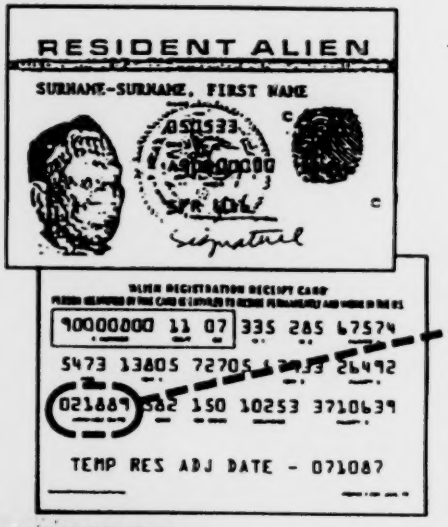
From: Citizenship Made Simple by Barbara Kimmel and Alan Lubiner, Next Decade Inc., Chester, N.J., 1995.

50/20 or 55/15 ENGLISH EXCEPTION RULE

A person who is 50 years old when applying for naturalization and who has lived in the U.S. as a legal permanent resident for 20 years does not have to meet the English language requirement. The same holds true for those who are 55 years old and have lived in the U.S. as legal permanent residents for 15 years. .



This person qualifies for the 50/20 English language exception rule. He became a permanent resident on 2/13/74 and is 51 years old (birthdate 3/10/44).



This person does not qualify for the 50/20 or the 55/15 English language exception rule. He became a permanent resident on 2/18/89. He has only been a permanent resident for 6 years.

This person qualifies for the 55/15 English language exception rule. She became a permanent resident on 9/22/75 and is 55 years old (birthdate 9/10/39).

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MODULE 2- OVERVIEW OF NATURALIZATION PROCESS

2 hours of instruction

Please see the following for more complete information on procedures:

Wernick, Allen. U.S. Immigration and Citizenship. Prima Publishing, 1997.

Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993. Ch. VI, pp. 49 - 61; Appendix F provides more information on the standardized tests offered by ETS and CASAS.

The visual representation from, **Complete Guide to Becoming a U.S. Citizen (Steinberg, E., Arco: 1994)** in this module may be helpful for illustrating the steps of the process for students.

A 30 minute video, ***Count Me In. A Bridge to Citizenship,*** is available from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. (See "Additional Resources") It provides a discussion of "Why citizenship?" and a useful example of what the scheduled interview and Oath of Citizenship ceremony are like.

Steps in the naturalization process:

1. Complete the N-400 Application for Naturalization Form

2. Assemble the following items to submit with it:

   - Fingerprint Form FD-258 completed no more than 30 days before the date of application.
   - 2 passport size photos taken no more than 30 days before the date of application with name and number on the reverse side
   - Money order, cashier's check or personal check for $95.00 payable to the INS
   - Copy (front and back) of green card

3. Retain copies of all documents for personal record

4. Mail N-400 Application, FD-258 Fingerprint Form, 2 photos, and check or money order for $95 via certified mail to the US INS

5. Wait for up to 9 months for a scheduled interview

6. While you wait for your interview date, study for U.S. History and Government and English Literacy Tests. You have a choice between taking a written test on US History and Government given by The Educational Testing Service (ETS) or CASAS, or taking an oral examination during your scheduled interview. In either case, you will also be asked to write short sentences in a dictation, and during your interview, you will have to answer questions based on the information you provided on the N-400 Application for Naturalization form.

- Tests are given at specific locations and times, and there are fees.
- To register, contact the organizations which offer the tests--ETS, CASAS.
- Sample questions are available for both written tests, and the oral examination in this module of the CUNY Resource Guide.
- ETS and CASAS report only passing scores to the INS.

7. Receive notification by mail of interview approximately 9-12 months after date of application.

- Appear for the interview at the designated location and time
- Take an oath of truthfulness and full disclosure
- Produce identification/ 2 forms of identification, 1 with photo
- Sign photos which were included in N-400 Application for Citizenship

Answer US history and government questions from INS 100 Question list and write one sentence in English, which may be dictated by INS Officer
OR
Submit proof of successful completion of ETS/CASAS writing and U.S. History and Government test.

- Demonstrate oral English language proficiency through appropriate communication throughout the interview (questions are based on information provided on the N-400 form)
- Request name change form, if desired
- Sign and date application
- Sign certificate that will be returned at Oath Ceremony

8. Receive notification by mail from the INS to appear to take Oath of Citizenship; this will take place approximately 4 months from date of your interview.

- Determine location and date of ceremony
- Appear at designated location
- Fill out and submit INS Pre-Oath Questionnaire
- Take the Oath of Citizenship
- Surrender Permanent Resident Card at oath-taking ceremony
- Receive Certificate of Citizenship

You may then register to vote, if you wish.

THE ORAL EXAMINATION

OPTION: Instead of taking one of the standardized written examinations in United States History and Government, candidates for naturalization may opt to wait and be tested orally as part of their scheduled interview.

The oral examination consists first of questions based on the information that candidates provided on the INS N-400 form.

Then, the officer will ask questions based on information contained in the list of 100 Questions provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. See attached.

The candidate will also be asked to write several short sentences.

AUDIOCASSETTES are available for practice.

If this is you,

A green card holder,
18 years or older,
resident of the U.S. for 5 years or
married to U.S. citizen and resident
for three years,

then you can:

Have three color photos taken.

Stop in at your local police station to be fingerprinted.

Fill out Form INS-400, Application for Naturalization.

Mail the form and fee.

Study for the U.S. History and Government and Literacy Tests.

Apply for and take the New Citizens Project multiple-choice exam or prepare to answer questions at your interview.

Accumulate documents and bring them to your scheduled interview.

Take oath of allegiance to U.S.

Then you can

vote

travel freely with a U.S. passport, and

bring in immediate family members.

From: Complete Guide to Becoming a U.S. Citizen (Steinberg, E., Arco: 1994).

Educational Testing Service

NEW CITIZENS PROJECT

Citizenship Test for Naturalization

Guide to Helping People Become United States Citizens

This publication contains 150 sample test questions. Limited reproduction of this Guide is permitted by test centers cooperating with the New Citizens Project. Others must formally request and receive written permission from NCP before duplicating any part of this Guide. This is a free publication.

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Appendix F in: Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993 -- provides more information on the standardized tests offered by ETS and CASAS.

NEW CITIZENS PROJECT GUIDE TO

HELPING PEOPLE BECOME UNITED STATES CITIZENS

The New Citizens Project (NCP) test is provided by Educational Testing Service in cooperation with the Naturalization Assistance Board. With the approval of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), NCP offers alternative testing to applicants for naturalization.

The NCP test complies with Section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act pertaining to the applicant's ability to read and write English and to demonstrate a knowledge of U.S. history and government. Test takers who present their passing NCP score report at their INS interview will not be asked questions about history, government, or their English proficiency in reading and writing.

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CONTACTING NCP

By phone:

Call the NCP 24-hour toll free phone number to hear prerecorded information about Registration and Score Reporting. To speak to a Customer Service Representative, call NCP between the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm Pacific Time. The number is (800) 358-6230.

TTD/TTY users may dial (800) 394-1966 between the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm Pacific Time to communicate with NCP.

In writing:

To request a **Registration Form**, to submit your completed **Registration Form** with fee, or with a **Retest Voucher**, write to:

New Citizens Project/ETS
P.O. Box 24780
Oakland, CA 94623-1780

Requests for **Score Reporting Services** must be mailed to:

New Citizens Project/ETS
1560 Sherman Ave., Suite 300
Evanston, IL 60201

When you write to NCP about **Score Reporting Services**, include your Receipt and a photocopy of the front and back of your Alien Registration Card. You must provide your Alien Registration Number, name, address (including apartment number), area code and telephone number, test date, and test center number.

WHO CAN APPLY FOR U.S. CITIZENSHIP?

You can apply for U.S. citizenship if:

- You are at least 18 years old.
- You have been a legal permanent resident for at least 5 years and during that time, you have actually lived in the U.S. for at least 30 months. Or, if you are married to a U.S. citizen, you have been a legal permanent resident for at least 3 years and during that time, you have actually lived in the U.S. for 18 months.
- You have resided in the region of the U.S. in which you plan to apply for citizenship for a minimum of 3 months.
- You have good moral character.

Good moral character means:

- You did not lie to the INS when you applied for permanent residency.
- You intend to pay taxes as required.
- You are married to only one spouse.
- You have not been arrested or convicted of a crime or have a pending criminal case.
- You are not involved in illegal activity such as drug trafficking, prostitution or gambling.
- You are not a current member of the Communist Party or Nazi Party.
- If you are a male between the ages 18 and 26, you will register for the selective service.

If you have concerns about any of the items listed above, talk to a lawyer or a representative from a community agency before completing your N-400 citizenship application.

WHEN CAN YOU APPLY?

You can submit your application for U.S. citizenship after you have been a legal permanent resident for at least 5 years and during those 5 years, you have lived in the U.S. for at least 30 months. If you are married to a U.S. citizen you can apply after you have been a legal permanent resident for at least 3 years and during those 3 years, you have lived in the U.S. for at least 18 months.

At your INS interview, you must be able to understand and speak English well enough to answer questions about your N-400 citizenship application (for example: Where do you live?, Where do you work?) and you must be able to follow simple directions (please be seated, raise your right hand, etc.). Your citizenship application can be rejected by the INS if you cannot understand and speak sufficient English (unless you are exempt because of your age and length of U.S. residency, see page 3).

REGISTERING FOR THE NCP TEST

Test fees are not refundable, so please make sure you are eligible to apply for citizenship before registering for the NCP test. The test fee is $26 if you register by mail or $30 if you test as a Walk-in. NCP English tests are usually offered on the second Saturday of each month. NCP Native Language tests (see English Language Exemption, page 3) are usually offered on the last Saturday of the month. Select a convenient test date and location from the list of test centers beginning on page 23. If you need directions to a test center, phone numbers are listed.

Registering by mail: To reserve a seat in advance, register for the NCP test by mail. To do this, complete an NCP Registration Form (sample on page 21). This form is available free of charge at local agencies, community colleges, NCP test centers, or by calling (800) 358-6230. Complete and mail your Registration Form to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780, along with a money order for $26.00, payable to: NCP/ETS. To ensure proper credit, write your Alien Registration Number on the money order. **Do not send cash.**

Your Registration Form and fee must be received by the registration deadline, which is 30 days before each test date. If your Registration Form arrives after the deadline, NCP will process your form for the next available test date and notify you of the change.

Admission Tickets: Your Admission Ticket will be mailed approximately two weeks before the test date. If you have not received your Admission Ticket by the Wednesday before the test, call NCP at (800) 358-6230 for reporting instructions. Most centers give the test in the morning; however, the reporting time may vary from center to center. Also, some test centers give the test on days other than Saturday. Your Admission Ticket will show the exact time and date you are to report to the center. You must give the Admission Ticket to the test center supervisor on the day of the test.

Test center changes: You may request a test center change by calling (800) 358-6230 or by mailing your request to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780. Your request must include your Alien Registration Number, name and choice of test center. Requests must be received at least two (2) weeks before your requested test date. Requests are subject to seating availability.

Test date changes: You may request a test date change by calling (800) 358-6230 or by mailing your unused Admission Ticket to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780. NCP must receive your request by the registration deadline for the new test date you selected.

Testing as a Walk-in: If you miss the registration deadline, you may attempt to test as a Walk-in. You must call the test center at least two days before the test date to verify that the center will be administering the test as scheduled and that space is available for you (some centers quickly fill to capacity). Test center supervisors may decide not to offer the test if no one is preregistered. If you are able to test as a Walk-in, you must bring photo-identification showing your Alien Registration Number, and a $30 money order payable to NCP/ETS. Write your Alien Registration Number on the money order.

Retest Voucher: If you take the NCP test and do not pass, you may take the test again free of charge. Return your completed Registration Form and Retest Voucher to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780. Do not include a fee. Call (800) 358-6230 if you have misplaced your Retest Voucher.

If you are able to retest as a Walk-in (above), you must bring your original Retest Voucher to the center on the day of the test and give it to the supervisor. Walk-ins are not required to complete a Registration Form. However, if you do not bring your Retest Voucher, the supervisor will ask you for a $30 (non-refundable) money order, payable to NCP/ETS. Retest Vouchers are not transferrable. Photocopies of Retest Vouchers are not accepted.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXEMPTION (Native Language Test)

Persons are exempt from the English language requirement for U.S. citizenship if they are over the age of 50 with at least 20 years of permanent U.S. residency, or over the age of 55 with at least 15 years of permanent U.S. residency.

If you meet the above INS age and residency requirement, you may take the NCP Native Language test at a participating center. The test includes 20 multiple choice questions translated into your native language. You will not be required to complete a writing exercise. If you pass, your score report will indicate that you tested in your native language.

In 1995, NCP offered the Native Language test in Spanish. Throughout 1996, NCP will expand Native Language testing to include: Armenian, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Hindi, Korean, Polish, Russian and Vietnamese.

Native Language tests are not available at every test center or in all languages. Check the test center list (page 23) for participating centers. Because the list of test centers that offer the Native Language tests will continue to increase as we introduce new tests, you may wish to call your local center(s) to see if, or when they will offer the NCP test in your language.

If you are over the age of 65, you may qualify to take a short test at the INS office. Contact your local INS office for more information.

TEST TAKERS WITH DISABILITIES

Test takers with certain disabilities may be able to test without any special accommodations. However, if advance arrangements are required, it is necessary to verify your eligibility with NCP prior to the test date. You must write or call NCP to discuss the nature of your disability and to make sure that the appropriate accommodations can be provided. Test centers are not permitted to provide special testing accommodations without prior approval from NCP.

If you have a diagnosed visual, hearing, learning or physical disability (permanent or temporary) and you have supporting documentation about your disability from an INS approved professional, call NCP Monday through Friday at (800) 358-6230 between 8:30am - 4:30pm (Pacific Time) to speak with a customer service representative, or write to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780. TDD/TYY users may dial (800) 394-1966.

YOUR TEST SESSION

On the day of the test: Bring your Admission Ticket to the test center and give it to the test center supervisor.

If you are taking the test as a Walk-in, bring a money order for $30 payable to NCP/ETS (write your Alien Registration Number on the money order), or your Retest Voucher. **Photocopies of the Retest Voucher will not be accepted.**

You must present photo-identification showing your INS Alien Registration Number. If you do not bring proper identification to the center, you will not be permitted to take the test. Note: only test takers will be admitted into the testing room.

Taking the test: You will be given twenty (20) multiple choice test questions in English on U.S. history and government along with a writing exercise. To pass, you must correctly answer twelve (12) out of twenty (20) questions and accurately write one (1) of two (2) sentences that will be read to you by the test center supervisor. The test takes less than one hour. Sample test questions are provided beginning on page 6 of this Guide; sample sentences are on page 19.

TEST SECURITY ISSUES

NCP upholds test administration and test security standards designed to assure that all test takers are given an equal opportunity to do their best on the test and to prevent anyone from gaining an unfair advantage over others because of testing irregularities or misconduct. Your scores may be canceled by NCP and the test center supervisor is authorized to dismiss you from a test session if you:

- Attempt to remove a Test Book or notes from the test room. **Legal action may be taken against any test taker who copies any part of a test and/or removes it from the test center.**
- Gain unauthorized admission to a test.
- Attempt to take a test for someone else.
- Give or receive assistance during a test.
- Fail to follow test center supervisor's instructions.
- Open the Test Book before the start of a test.
- Use notes, books, papers of any kind, or other unauthorized aids.
- Behave inappropriately or create a disturbance.
- Eat or drink during a test.

NCP routinely reviews irregularities and test scores believed to be earned under unusual or questionable circumstances. NCP reserves the right to cancel any test score if there is a testing irregularity, misconduct, apparent impersonation, or if NCP believes there is reason to question the score's validity.

When test scores are canceled because of group irregularities, such as defective materials or preknowledge of the content, test takers are given an opportunity to retest as soon as possible at no expense. In these cases, NCP notifies the test taker of the reasons for questioning the score and gives the test taker the option to confirm the questioned score by taking the test again, or to authorize NCP to cancel the score and receive a refund of all test fees.

YOUR TEST SCORES

Your passing score report does not expire as long as you: (1) have submitted your N-400 prior to taking the NCP test, or (2) submit your N-400 within 12 months after passing the test (for example: if you passed the test taken on July 13, 1996, you must submit your N-400 by July 12, 1997).

If you pass: You will receive a score report from NCP that shows you passed. Keep your score report and give it to the INS examiner at the beginning of your INS interview. The INS examiner will not retest you on U.S. history and government, or English proficiency in reading and writing.

If you do not pass: You will receive an official notice from NCP that you did not pass. No information about your score is given to the INS. Approximately four (4) weeks after the test, NCP will send you a Retest Voucher. To register to test again free of charge, return your completed Voucher (make a copy for your files) to: NCP/ETS, P.O. Box 24780, Oakland, CA 94623-1780. Do not include a test fee.

If you are able to test as a Walk-in (see page 3), bring your original Retest Voucher and proper identification to the test center on the day of the test. Vouchers are not transferrable and photocopies will not be accepted.

If you test at an INS office and do not pass, you may take the NCP test instead of retesting at an INS office. However, you must pay the NCP test fee.

Confidentiality: Our policies are designed to safeguard information about test takers from unauthorized disclosure. We will give information to the INS only if you pass.

SCORE REPORTING SERVICES

Please allow four (4) weeks from your test date to receive your test results. Score reports are mailed to the address entered on your Answer Sheet. Before you leave the test center, you will be given a Test Day Receipt (page 19) verifying when and where you tested. To hear a prerecorded message about score report release dates, call the NCP 24-hour toll free number (800) 358-6230. The following Score Reporting Services are offered free of charge:

Duplicate reports: If, after four weeks, you have not received your score report, or if you have misplaced your score report, complete and return the Test Day Receipt (see page 19) to NCP.

Corrections to your name or Alien Registration Number: Complete and return your Test Day Receipt and a photocopy of your score report to NCP. You must also include a photocopy of the front and back of your Alien Registration Card (do not mail original INS documents). NCP will mail you a corrected score report.

Rush score reporting: If your INS interview is less than 30 days away, mail your completed Receipt and a copy of your official INS interview notice along with your request for rush score reporting. You may wish to use an overnight delivery service. NCP will mail your test results within three (3) working days of receiving your request; however, NCP cannot process requests for rush score reporting during the first week after your test date.

Rescoring service: If you believe that your test results are not correct, you may request that your answer sheet be rescored. In your request, explain why you feel rescoring is necessary. Multiple choice answers will be rescored by hand. The sentences will be rescored by two (2) experienced readers. Requests must be made in writing within six (6) months of the test date. Requests received after six months from the test date will not be honored.

Mail your request for Score Reporting Services to: NCP/ETS, 1560 Sherman Ave., Suite 300, Evanston, IL 60201. Include your Receipt and a photocopy of the front and back of your Alien Registration Card. You must provide your Alien Registration Number, name, address (including apartment number), area code and telephone number, test date, and test center number.

SAMPLE SENTENCES FOR THE WRITING EXERCISE

After completing the multiple choice section of the test, the test center supervisor will read two (2) sentences out loud in English. You will be asked to write each sentence. However, if you are eligible to take the Native Language Test (see English Language Exemption on page 3), your test will not include a writing exercise.

To pass the writing exercise, you must correctly write one of the two (2) sentences. A passing sentence may contain minor misspellings which do not change the meaning of the sentence or cause difficulty in reading the sentence.

These are the kinds of sentences you will be asked to write:

- I want to live in the United States.
- The President lives in the White House.
- The birthday of the United States is on July 4.
- The American people live in freedom.

SAMPLE TEST DAY RECEIPT

NEW CITIZENS PROJECT

1560 Sherman Avenue, Suite 300, Evanston IL 60201

TEST DAY RECEIPT: You should receive your NCP test results approximately four (4) weeks after your test date. Call the NCP 24-hour toll free number (800) 358-6230 to hear a recording about NCP score report release dates. Score reports are mailed to the address entered on your Answer Sheet. If, after four weeks, you have not received your score report, or if you have misplaced your score report, complete this form and **MAIL** it to the above address. NCP will mail you a duplicate score report.

To make a correction to your name or Alien Registration Number, mail this completed form and a photocopy of your Score Report to the above address. You **must** also include a photocopy of the front and back of your Alien Registration Card (do not mail original INS documents). NCP will mail you a corrected score report. There is no charge for this service.

PRINT OR TYPE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

Test Date (Month/Day/Year): _____ Test Center Number: _____

Alien Registration Number: _____

Name _____

Current Mailing Address _____ Apartment #: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Area Code and Phone Number ( ) _____

Sample

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NEW CITIZENS PROJECT

Citizenship Test for Naturalization

1996-97 REGISTRATION FORM

Use one box for each letter or number. Indicate a space in your name or mailing address by leaving a blank box. Use a #2 pencil or black pen. Additional instructions for completing this form can be found on the reverse side of this form, in the NCP GUIDE TO HELPING PEOPLE BECOME UNITED STATES CITIZENS (NCP Guide), or by calling 800-358-6230.

ITEM 1. IDENTIFICATION

Alien Registration Number (8 or 9 digits): A

Area Code: Phone Number: - -

Last Name:

First Name: MI:

Mailing Address : Apartment Number:

City: State: Zip Code:

Sex (optional) - Fill in One Circle

○ Female ○ Male

Date of Birth: Month Day Year

Date you Became a Legal U.S. Resident: Month Day Year

ITEM 2. TEST DATE

Fill in the circle next to the MONTH in which you want to test.

○ July 1996	○ January 1997
○ August 1996	○ February 1997
○ September 1996	○ March 1997
○ October 1996	○ April 1997
○ November 1996	○ May 1997
○ December 1996	○ June 1997

Some centers do not test monthly. Registration deadline for the NCP test is 30 days before the test date. Test dates are printed in the NCP Guide.

ITEM 3. TEST CENTER CHOICE

Select two (2) Test Centers from the NCP GUIDE and PRINT each Center Number, Name, and Location:

First Choice Test Center Number: Center Name, City, State

Second Choice Test Center Number: Center Name, City, State

ITEM 4. NATIVE LANGUAGE EXAMS

If you DO NOT meet the INS age and residency requirement, leave ITEM 4 blank and go to ITEM 5.

The requirements are: You must be over the age of 50 with 20 years of U.S. residency or over the age of 55 with 15 years of U.S. residency.

If you meet the INS requirements and you would like to take the test in your native language, fill in one circle next to your native language.

○ Armenian	○ Polish
○ Chinese	○ Russian
○ Hindi	○ Spanish
○ Korean	○ Vietnamese

ITEM 5. TEST FEE and MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

Mail this completed Registration Form with a $26 money order to arrive at NCP/ETS 30 days before your selected test date. Make your money order payable to NCP/ETS. To ensure proper credit, write your Alien Registration Number on your money order. Mail your Registration Form and money order to:

NEW CITIZENS PROJECT / ETS ● P.O. BOX 24780 ● OAKLAND, CA 94623-1780

If you do not receive an Admission Ticket by the Wednesday before your selected test date, call NCP/ETS at: 800-358-6230.

If you previously took the NCP test and need to take the test again, you may do so free of charge. Refer to the NCP GUIDE or call NCP at (800) 358-6230.

NCP USE ONLY

○ V

○ E

○ N

○ A

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Signature Date

48656

New Citizens Project Test Center List

January 13, 1996	February 10, 1996	March 09, 1996	April 13, 1996	May 11, 1996	June 08, 1996	July 13, 1996	August 10, 1996	September 14, 1996	October 12, 1996	November 09, 1996	December 14, 1996	Non Saturday test date	Native Language	Test Center Number	City	Center Name	Contact	Phone Number
															MASSACHUSETTES (Cont.)			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**267**	SOUTH BOSTON	NOTRE DAME EDUCATION CENTER	MARIA DELANEY, SND	617 268-1912
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**235**	SPRINGFIELD	SPRINGFIELD COLLGE	SUSANNE CAMPAGNA	413 787-0725
		•				•			•		•			**213**	WORCESTER	CANTERBURY STREET SCHOOL	SR. THERESA KHEN DOAN	508 798-0191
															MARYLAND			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**269**	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE C C C HARBOR CAMPUS	MEINTJE WESTERBEEK	410 333-8378
		•				•			•		•			**231**	BALTIMORE	IGLESIA EPISCOPAL DE LOS S E	REV. MIGUEL VILAR	410 732-4911
		•				•			•		•			**206**	SILVER SPRING	SPANISH CATHOLIC CENTER	SISTER CARMEN BANEGAS	301 431-3773
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**232**	SILVER SPRING	KOREAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SERV	REVEREND TAE HWAN PARK	301 589-6470
		•				•			•		•			**713**	SILVER SPRING	NORTHWOOD REFUGEE CENTER	ELAINE M. DANIELS	301 649-8050
															MICHIGAN			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**163**	DETROIT	ST STEPHENS/MARY MOTHER OF GOD	MARIE STASKO	313 841-0783
		•				•			•		•			**210**	MT PLEASANT	WESLEY FOUNDATION	REV. STEVEN M SMITH	517 772-2320
		•				•			•		•	†		**184**	OAK PARK	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER	RACHEL S YOSKOWITZ	810 559-4566
															MINNESOTA			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**119**	ST PAUL	INTL INSTITUTE OF MINNESOTA	JANE GRAUPMAN	612 647-0191
															MISSOURI			
•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**120**	KANSAS CITY	DON BOSCO CENTERS-NATL SVC CTR	RENALDA ARAGON	816 691-2900
		•				•			•		•			**121**	ST LOUIS	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE	MARGARET B SILVER	314 773-9090
															MISSISSIPPI			
		•				•			•		•			**479**	BILOXI	CATH SOC SERV MIGR & REFUGEE	TERESA VIZZINI WELLS	601 374-6507
															NEVADA			
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**743**	LAS VEGAS	BEST LEGAL SERVICES	HENRY CORSI	702 737-4399
															NEW HAMPSHIRE			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**257**	MANCHESTER	NH CATHOLIC CHARITIES	LAN N TROUNG	603 669-3030
															NEW JERSEY			
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**627**	ELIZABETH	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH	NELSON FRANCO	908 352-9757
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**263**	ENGLEWOOD	BERGIN COUNTY HISPANIC RESOURCE	DR. RODRIGO CARDENAS	201 568-9001
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		‡	**266**	HACKENSACK	PANORAMA TOURS AND TRAVEL, INC	NORMA AGUILAR	201 343-1450
		•	•	•	•			•			•			**214**	JERSEY CITY	ST PETER'S COLL MCDERMOTT HALL	LAN LUI/WENDY MARTINEZ	201 653-3888
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**216**	NEWARK	CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICES	PATRICIA PEDIADITIS	201 589-0300
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**703**	PASSAIC	ST ANTHONY OF PADUA CHURCH	ESPERANZA TORRES	201 779-7022
		•				•			•		•			**284**	PATERSON	ST PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	RUDOLFO PAIVA	201 278-7900
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**285**	PATERSON	ESENCIA DOMINICANA	E. MANTILLA/A. MANTILLA	201 345-3817
		•				•			•		•			**236**	PERTH AMBOY	CATHOLIC CHARITIES/METUCHEN	PEDRO PACAJA	908 826-9160
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**704**	PLAINFIELD	PLAINFIELD EDUCATOR, INC	WALTER RAMOS, SR	908 755-2747
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		‡	**271**	UNION CITY	UNION HILL HIGH SCHOOL	FRANCOIS NUNEZ	201 348-5896
															NEW MEXICO			
		•				•			•		•			**151**	ALBUQUERQUE	UNIV OF NEW MEXICO	RITA GARCIA-MCMANUS	505 265-3717
		•				•			•		•			**150**	GALLUP	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	H. FITTON/A. TSETHLIKAIAS	505 863-7565
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**186**	LAS CRUCES	DONA ANA BRANCH COMM COLLEGE	GILBERT ROMERO	505 523-2411
		•				•			•		•			**187**	LAS VEGAS	LUNA VO-TECH	MABEL ALVARDO ESQUIBEL	505 425-9307
		•				•			•		•			**194**	ROSWELL	ENMU-ROSWELL	DORA BATISTA	505 622-4460
															NEW YORK			
		•				•			•		•			**217**	BINGHAMTON	AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION	IRENE KROME	607 723-9419
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	†		**281**	BROOKLYN	SHOREFRONT YM-YWHA/BRIGHTON	ERIC NEWMAN	212 613-1424
		•				•			•		•			**220**	BUFFALO	INTERNATIONAL INST OF BUFFALO	HINKE BOOT	716 883-1900
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**800**	NEW YORK	1 WORLD TRADE CENTER (TOWER 1)	ANDY PAPALIA	908 549-2131
															NORTH CAROLINA			
•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**152**	CHARLOTTE	CATHOLIC CENTER	PHU PHAM	704 568-8806
		•				•			•		•			**122**	GREENSBORO	CHRIST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	JANET JOHNSON	910 855-0390
															OHIO			
		•				•			•		•			**125**	CINCINNATI	TRAVELERS AID INTL GREATER CIN	JUDY CREAMER	513 721-7660
		•				•			•		•			**126**	CLEVELAND	NATIONALITIES SERVICE CENTER	KARIN WISHNER	216 781-4560
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**162**	COLUMBUS	TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH	JIM SMITH	614 235-5747
															OKALAHOMA			
		•				•			•		•			**170**	OKLAHOMA CITY	LITTLE FLOWER CATHOLIC CHURCH	MARY, E STELTING	405 235-2037
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			**741**	OKLAHOMA CITY	ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES	JESSE GARCIA	405 523-3001
						•			•		•			**733**	STILLWATER	FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	MARIE HESSER	405 377-2939

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NCP REGISTRATION FORM

With the approval of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), NCP offers alternative testing to applicants for naturalization. The NC complies with Section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act pertaining to the applicant's ability to read and write English and to demonstrate a knowlec U.S. history and government. Test takers who present their passing NCP score report at their INS interview will not be asked questions about history, govern or their English proficiency in reading and writing. For additional information, read the NCP GUIDE TO HELPING PEOPLE BECOME UNITED ST/ CITIZENS. There is no charge to obtain this form; however, to register for the test, you must include a money order for the $26 test fee, payable to NCP If you need help in completing this form, please call the NCP toll-free number: (800) 358-6230.

Test fees are not refundable, so please make sure you are eligible to apply for citizenship before registering for the NCP test. To be eligible, you must permanent U.S. resident for five (5) years and have lived in the United States for at least thirty (30) months. If you are married to a United States citizen, you be a permanent United States resident for three (3) years and have lived in the United States at least eighteen (18) months.

Because Registration Forms are read by a machine, please PRINT the requested information in the boxes and fill in the appropriate circles. Use one box for letter or number and indicate a space in your name or address by leaving a blank box. Use accepted abbreviations such as "RD" for ROAD, "AVE" for AVE! and "S" for SOUTH. For example:

Mailing Address: 153 S RIVER RD

Apartment Number: B-68

ITEM 1 **IDENTIFICATION:** In the boxes provided, carefully PRINT your Alien Registration Number and your name exactly as it appears on your A Registration Card. Print a phone number where you can be reached and your mailing address (remember to include your apartment number anc code). Your Admission Ticket will be sent to this address.

ITEM 2 **TEST DATE:** Fill in the circle next to the MONTH in which you want to test. The NCP registration deadline is 30 days before the test date. Test d. for the English language test are usually the SECOND Saturday of the month. Test dates for the Native Language tests are usually the LAST Satur of the month. DO NOT register for the Native Language Test unless you meet the INS age and residency requirement (see instructions for ITEM Some centers do not test monthly, some centers test on days other than Saturday, and some centers do not offer Native Language tests. See the N GUIDE for your requested test center's specific test availability and test dates, or call NCP at: (800) 358-6230. You will be notified if your test dat changed by NCP.

1996-97 NCP Test Dates for the English and U.S. History and Government Test	
July 13, 1996	January 11, 1997
August 10, 1996	February 8, 1997
September 14, 1996	March 8, 1997
October 12, 1996	April 12, 1997
November 9, 1996	May 10, 1997
December 14, 1996	June 14, 1997

1996-97 NCP Native Language Test Dates for Persons Who Meet the INS Age and Residency Requirement (see ITEM 4	
July 27, 1996	January 25, 1997
August 31, 1996	February 22, 1997
September 28, 1996	March 29, 1997
October 26, 1996	April 26, 1997
November 30, 1996	May 31, 1997
December 28, 1996	June 28, 1997

If you miss the 30-day registration deadline, you may attempt to test as a Walk-in. You must call the test center at least 2 days before the test date verify that the center will be administering the test as scheduled and that space is available for you. Walk-ins are not required to complete a Registrat Form. On the test date, Walk-ins must bring the following items to the test center: 1) photo-identification showing Alien Registration Number (this required of all test takers) and 2) a money order for $30, payable to NCP/ETS. To ensure proper credit of your test fee, write your Alien Registrat Number on your Money Order. If you previously took the NCP test and you need to retest, you may take the NCP test again free of charge. Ret Vouchers are not transferrable. Photocopies of Retest Vouchers are not accepted at the test center, only originals. To obtain a duplicate Ret Voucher from NCP, call: (800) 358-6230. If you go to the center as a Walk-in and you do not have your original Retest Voucher, you must pay a $ (non-refundable) money order payable to NCP/ETS.

ITEM 3 **TEST CENTER CHOICE:** In the boxes provided, enter two test center numbers and write-in their locations. A test center list is printed in the NC GUIDE. If your first choice is not available, you will be assigned to your second choice test center. If you do not provide a second choice or if yc second choice is not available, you may be reassigned to another test center, or NCP may register you for the next available test date. You will be notifi if your test date or test center is changed by NCP. Please note: Some centers do not test monthly, some centers test on days other than Saturd and some centers do not offer Native Language tests.

ITEM 4 **NATIVE LANGUAGE TESTS. If you DO NOT meet the INS age and residency requirement listed below, you must take the test in Englis leave ITEM 4 blank and go to ITEM 5.** Persons are exempt from the English language requirement for U.S. citizenship if they are over the age fifty (50) with at least twenty (20) years of permanent U.S. residency, or over the age of fifty-five (55) with at least fifteen (15) years of permanent U. residency. Citizenship tests are currently available in the following Native Languages: Armenian, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Hindi, Korea Polish, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. If you qualify to take the Native Language test, fill in the circle next to your Native Language choice. you are over age 65 with at least twenty (20) years of permanent U.S. residency, you may qualify to take a short test at an INS office. Call your loc INS office for more information.

ITEM 5 **TEST FEE AND MAILING INSTRUCTIONS:** Mail your completed Registration Form and a $26 money order to arrive 30 days before your selecte test date. To ensure proper credit, write your Alien Registration Number on your money order. If your Registration Form arrives after the 30-d registration deadline, NCP will make every effort to accommodate your request; however, it is possible that your Registration Form will be processe for the next available test date. You will be notified if your test date or test center is changed by NCP. If you do not receive an Admission Ticket by th Wednesday before your selected test date, call NCP at: (800) 358-6230.

If you previously took the NCP test and you need to retest, you may take the test again free of charge. To test again, complete and return the Rete Registration Form/Voucher to NCP. If you tested December 1995 through May 1996 and you have a Retest Voucher, but no Retest Registration Forn you may use this Registration Form (complete and return this form and your Retest Voucher, but do not include a fee). If you misplaced your Rete Voucher, call NCP Customer Service at: (800) 358-6230. Retest Vouchers are not transferrable. Photocopies of Retest Vouchers are not accepte at the test center from Walk-in test takers, only originals.

Mail your completed Registration Form and a $26 money order (or Retest Voucher) to the following address:

NEW CITIZENS PROJECT / ETS ● P.O. BOX 24780 ● OAKLAND, CA 94623-1780

CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination

CASAS is approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to administer the ***CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination*** to immigrants who would like to become citizens of the United States. CASAS offers this test through public and non-profit agencies through adult education programs, community colleges, and community based organizations. Administering the ***CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination*** gives agencies an opportunity to provide a valuable service to adult immigrants to achieve their goals as citizens and contribute to the community.

The CASAS citizenship test contains **20 multiple choice questions and a writing section with two dictated English sentences** related to the history and government of the United States. This format provides a less threatening avenue for immigrants to meet their citizenship goals. Any immigrant who is eligible to apply for citizenship may take the CASAS citizenship test in lieu of an oral examination with an INS officer. **Examinees receive unofficial results on the day of the test.** Those who pass are still required to meet with an INS officer who reviews the application for citizenship and confirms the applicant's ability to speak and understand English.

The ***CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination*** is **offered at locations throughout the country**. The test is offered once a month on either the third Wednesday evening or Saturday morning. (See the 1995 and 1996 calendar of test dates.) Other test dates can also be scheduled as needed. **Examineees receive their Official Notice of Test Results three weeks after taking the test.**

Beginning in November 1995, native language versions of the test in Spanish, Vietnamese and Korean will be available at selected test centers for applicants who meet INS age and residency requirements (over 55 and a legal resident for 15 years; over 50 and a legal resident for 20 years; over 65 and a legal resident for 20 years).

Since the first administration of the examination in 1992, **CASAS has approved 185 agencies as Citizenship Test Centers**. Agencies who have implemented other CASAS projects and who have qualified staff and documented experience in test administration, such as GED testing, are encouraged to apply. **CASAS is expanding this project to meet the large demand for citizenship testing.**

Test Centers are required to designate a Citizenship Test Coordinator, determine a suitable test schedule, and complete an application form. The Coordinator is responsible for publicizing the test, and for assigning staff to pre-register examinees, to register examinees on the day of the test, and to administer and score the exam. **Agencies receive a stipend from CASAS based on the number of test takers.** It is expected that this stipend will adequately cover the agency's costs of administering the test.

Eligible applicants who are interested in taking the CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination should be referred to approved test centers in their area. **Applicants can call the CASAS Citizenship Line in San Diego, California at (800) 929-3743 for test center information.**

To apply to become a CASAS Test Center, or to refer other agencies, call Linda Taylor or Martha Gustafson at the **CASAS Citizenship Line (800) 929-3743 or (800) 255-1036** and request the CASAS *Guide to Citizenship Centers*.

Basic Citizenship Skills Examination

Study Questions for the INS English/Civics Exam

1. What are the colors of our flag?
2. How many stars are there on our flag?
3. What color are the stars on our flag?
4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
5. How many stripes are there on the flag?
6. What color are the stripes?
7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
8. How many states are there in the Union?
9. What is the 4th of July?
10. What is the date of Independence Day?
11. Independence from whom?
12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
13. Who was the first President of the United States?
14. Who elects the President of the United States?
15. Who becomes President of the United States if the President should die?
16. For how long do we elect the President?
17. What is the Constitution?
18. Can the Constitution be changed?
19. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
20. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
21. How many branches are there in our government?
22. What are the three branches of our government?
23. What is the legislative branch of our government?
24. Who makes laws in the United States?
25. What is Congress?
26. What are the duties of Congress?
27. Who elects Congress?
28. How many senators are there in Congress?
29. For how long do we elect each senator?
30. How many representatives are there in Congress?
31. For how long do we elect the representatives?
32. What is the executive branch of our government?
33. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
34. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
35. What is the supreme law of the United States?
36. What is the Bill of Rights?
37. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and Vice President should die?
38. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
39. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
40. How many terms can a President serve?
41. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
42. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name one of these requirements.
43. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
44. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
45. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
46. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
47. What is the head executive of state called?
48. What is the head executive of a city called?
49. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
50. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
51. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
52. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
53. What is the national anthem of the United States?
54. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
55. Who signs a bill into law?
56. What is the highest court in the United States?
57. Who was President during the Civil War?
58. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
59. What special group advises the President?
60. Which President is called the "Father of our country"?
61. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
62. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
63. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
64. Who has the power to declare war?
65. What kind of government does the United States have?
66. Which President freed the slaves?
67. In what year was the Constitution written?
68. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
69. Where does Congress meet?
70. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
71. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
72. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
73. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
74. What is the United States Capitol?
75. What is the White House?
76. Where is the White House located?
77. What is the name of the President's official home?
78. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
79. Who is Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. military?
80. Which President was the first Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. military?
81. In what month do we vote for the President?
82. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
83. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
84. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?
85. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
86. How many states are there in the United States?

Answers to Study Questions

1. Red, White, and Blue
2. 50
3. White
4. One for each state in the Union
5. 13
6. Red and White
7. They represent the original 13 states
8. 50
9. Independence Day
10. July 4th
11. England
12. England
13. George Washington
14. The electoral college
15. Vice-President
16. Four years
17. The supreme law of the land
18. Yes
19. Amendments
20. 27
21. 3
22. Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary
23. Congress
24. Congress
25. The Senate and the House of Representatives
26. To make laws
27. The people
28. 100
29. 6 years
30. 435
31. 2 years
32. The President, Vice President, and the Cabinet
33. The Supreme Court
34. To interpret laws
35. The Constitution
36. The first 10 amendments of the Constitution
37. Speaker of the House of Representatives
38. Germany, Italy, and Japan
39. Hawaii and Alaska
40. 2
41. A civil rights leader
42. Must be a natural born citizen of the United States; must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve; must have lived in the United States at least 14 years
43. Two (2) from each state
44. Appointed by the President
45. Nine (9)
46. For religious freedom
47. Governor
48. Mayor
49. Thanksgiving
50. Thomas Jefferson
51. July 4, 1776
52. That all people are created equal
53. The Star-Spangled Banner
54. Eighteen (18)
55. The President
56. The Supreme Court
57. Abraham Lincoln
58. Freed many slaves
59. The Cabinet
60. George Washington
61. The American Indians (Native Americans)
62. The Mayflower
63. Colonies
64. The Congress
65. A republic; a democracy
66. Abraham Lincoln
67. 1787
68. The Bill of Rights
69. In the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
70. Everyone (citizens and non-citizens living in the U.S.)
71. The Preamble
72. Obtain federal government jobs; travel with a U.S. passport; right to vote
73. The right to vote
74. The place where Congress meets
75. The President's official home
76. Washington D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)
77. The White House
78. Freedom of: speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, and, requesting change of the government
79. The President
80. George Washington
81. November
82. January
83. There is no limit
84. There is no limit
85. Democratic and Republican
86. Fifty (50)

Basic Citizenship Skills Examination

The following sentences are examples of the types of sentences used on the writing section of the CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination:

1. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.
2. The United States has fifty (50) states.
3. George Bush was the President of the United States.
4. There are two (2) Senators from each state.
5. The Congress makes the laws in the United States.
6. I live in (state in which examinee resides).
7. The Congress meets in the Capitol.
8. The President works in Washington, D.C.
9. George Washington was the first President.
10. The President appoints the Supreme Court justices.
11. Thanksgiving is in November.
12. You must be a United States citizen to vote.
13. The American flag has fifty (50) stars.
14. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States.
15. Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War.
16. The President lives in the White House.
17. The American flag has thirteen (13) stripes.
18. The Vice President works in Washington, D.C.
19. We have freedom of speech in the United States.
20. The Congress has two (2) houses.

THE 100 QUESTIONS

1. What are the colors of our flag?
   Red, White and Blue

2. How many stars are there in our flag?
   50

3. What color are the stars on our flag?
   White

4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
   One for each state in the Union

5. How many stripes are there in the flag?
   13

6. What color are the stripes?
   7 red and 6 white

7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
   They represent the original 13 states

8. How many states are there in the Union?
   50

9. What is the 4th of July?
   Independence Day

10. What is the date of Independence Day?
    July 4th

11. Independence from whom?
    England

12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
    England

13. Who was the first President of the United States?
    George Washington

14. Who is the President of the United States today?
    Bill Clinton

15. Who is the Vice-President of the United States today?
    Al Gore

16. Who elects the President of the United States?
    The electoral college

17. Who elects the President of the United States if the President should die?
    The Vice-President

See Appendix B in: Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993 for additional copies of the 100 questions in English and Spanish.

18. For how long do we elect the President?
 four years

19. What is the Constitution?
 The supreme law of the land

20. Can the Constitution be changed?
 Yes

21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
 Amendments

22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
 26

23. How many branches are there in our government?
 3

24. What are the three branches of our government?
 Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

25. What is the legislative branch of our government?
 Congress

26. Who makes the laws in the United States?
 Congress

27. What is Congress?
 The Senate and the House of Representative.

28. What are the duties of Congress?
 To make laws

29. Who elects Congress?
 The people

30. How many senators are there in the Congress?
 100

31. Can you name two senators from your state?
 (Insert local informations)

32. For how long do we elect each senator?
 6 years

33. How many representatives are there in Congress?
 435

34. For how long do we elect the representatives?
 2 years

35. What is the executive branch of our government?
 The president, the cabinet, and the departments under the

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cabinet members

36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
The Supreme Court

37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
To interpret laws

38. What is the supreme law of the United States?
The Constitution

39. What is the Bill of Rights?
The first 10 Amendments of the Constitution

40. What is the capital of your state?
(insert local information)

41. Who is the current governor or your state?
(insert local information)

42. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and the Vice-President should die.
Speaker of the House of Representatives

43. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
William Rehnquist

44. Can you name the thirteen original states?
Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Maryland

45. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death."?
Patrick Henry

46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
Germany, Italy, and Japan

47. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
Hawaii and Alaska

48. How many terms can the President serve?
2

49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
A civil rights leader

50. Who is the head of your local government?
(insert local information)

51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become a President. Name one of these requirements.
Must be a natural born citizen of the United States; Must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve; Must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years

52. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
Two(2) from each state

53. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
Appointed by the President

54. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
Nine(9)

55. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
For religious freedom

56. What is the head executive of a state government called?
Governor

57. What is head executive of a city government called?
Mayor

58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
Thanksgiving

59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
Thomas Jefferson

60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
July 4, 1776

61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
That all men are created equal

62. What is the national anthem of the United States?
The Star-Spangled Banner

63. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?
Francis Scott Key

64. Where does freedom of speech come from?
The Bill of Rights

65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
Eighteen (18)

66. Who signs bills into law?
The President

67. What is the highest court in the United States?
The Supreme Court

68. Who was President during the Civil War?
Abraham Lincoln

69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
Freed many slaves

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70. What special group advises the President?
The cabinet

71. Which President is called the "Father of our country"?
George Washington

72. What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply to become a Naturalized citizen?
Form N-400, "Application to File Petition for Naturalization"

73. Who helped the Pilgrims to America?
The American Indians (Native Americans)

74. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
The Mayflower

75. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
Colonies

76. Name 3 rights or freedoms guaranteed by the bill of Rights.
1. The right of freedom of speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly and requesting change of government
2. The right to bear arms (the right to have weapons or own a gun , though subject to certain regulations).
3. The government may not quarter, or house, soldier in the people's homes during peacetime without the people's consent.
4. The government ay not search or take a person's property without a warrant.
5. A person may not be tried twice for the same crime and does not have to testify against him/herself.
6. A person charged with a crime still has some rights, such as the right to a trial and have a lawyer.
7. The right to trial by jury in most cases.
8. Protects people against excessive or unreasonable fines or cruel and unusual punishment.
9. The people have rights other than those mentioned in the Constitution.
10. Any Power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either state or the people.

77. Who has the power to declare war?
The Congress

78. What kind of government does the United States have?
Republican

79. Which President freed the slaves?
Abraham Lincoln

80. In what year was the Constitution written?
1787

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81. What are the first amendments to the Constitution called?
The Bill of Rights

82. Name one purpose of the United Nations.
For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems; provide economic aid to many countries.

83. Where does Congress meet?
In the Capital in Washington,D.C.

84. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
Everyone (citizens and non-citizens living in the U.S.)

85. What is the introduction of the Constitution called?
The Preamble

86. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
Obtain federal government jobs; travel with a U.S. passport; petition for close relatives to come to the U.S. to live

87. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
The right to vote

88. What is the United States Capitol?
The place where Congress meets

89. What is the White House?
The President's official home

90. Where is the White House located?
Washington, D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)

91. What is the name of the President's official home?
The White House

92. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
Freedom of: Speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, and, requesting change of the government

93. Who is the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
The president

94. Which President was the first Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
George Washington

95. In what month do we vote for the President?
November

96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
January

97. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
There is no limit

98. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?
There is no limit

99. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
Democratic and Republican

100. How many states are there in the United States?
Fifty (50)

AJ/cb
11/12/92

102 preguntas y respuestas sobre la Historia de los E.U. y su Gobierno

Nota: En muchos casos, las respuestas que se dan parecen ser incompletas o incorrectas. Sin embargo, no importa lo que piense usted de ellas, éstas son las respuestas que espera oír el INS.

América, El Mundo Nuevo

1. ¿Cuándo se descubrió la América y por quién?

   En 1492, un Italiano llamado Cristobal Colón pensó incorrectamente que había llegado a la India pero en realidad, descubrio el "Nuevo Mundo", América.

2. ¿Por qué han venido a vivir a los Estados Unidos las gentes de todas partes del mundo?

   Han venido por muchas razones, pero principalmente para compartir totalmente las libertades que les ofrece los E.U. a sus ciudadanos.

3. ¿Dónde se fundó el primer poblado inglés en América?

   Se fundó en Jamestown, Virginia en el año 1607.

4. ¿Cuántas colonias primero formaron los E.U.?¿ Cuántas puede usted nombrar?

   En 1776, habían 13 colonias de la Gran Bretaña: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hamshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina y Virginia. Estas colonias se unieron y formaron los primeros E.U.

5. ¿Cuál fué la causa principal de la disputa entre las colonias y su patria, la Gran Bretaña?

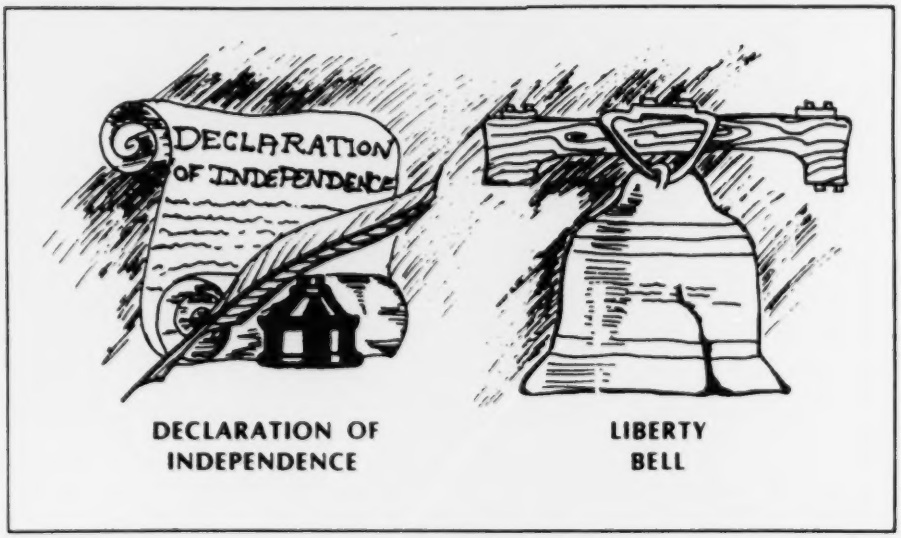
   La Imposición de impuestos sin representación. Los colonos creían que era una gran injusticia forzarlos a pagar impuestos cuando nó tenían representación en el Parlamento Británico.

6. ¿Qué fue la Fiesta de Té de Boston?

   El Rey y el Parlamento al fin se pusieron de acuerdo para revocar todos los impuestos con excepción del que llevaba el té. Entonces,

en 1773, la Compañía Británica de la India del Oriente mandó por barco millones de libras de té para los colonos. Los colonos nó permitían que se removiera el té de los barcos. Varios barcos regresaron a Gran Bretaña. En Boston, Massachussetts, los colonos subieron a los barcos y tiraron el té al mar en el puerto.

7. ¿Qué es la Declaración de Independencia?
   Este documento famoso le anunció al mundo la separación y la independencia de las 13 colonias de la Gran Bretaña. Estas colonias primero se hicieron los 13 Estados y luego nacieron como los Estados Unidos de América.
8. ¿Quién escribió la Declaración de Independencia?
   Tomás Jefferson, un miembro y líder del comité nombrado por el Segundo Congreso Continental para escribir la mayoría del escrito.
9. ¿Cuándo celebramos el cumpleaños de la nación?
   El 4 de julio de 1776 marca el nacimiento de los Estados Unidos de América. El cuatro de Julio, conocido como el Día de la Independencia es una fiesta nacional y las gentes en los Estados Unidos celebran este día
10. ¿Cuándo y dónde se firmó la Declaración de Independencia?
    El 4 de julio de 1776 fué aceptada por el Segundo Congreso Continental en Filadelfia pero no todos los delegados la firmaron hasta casi un mes después.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

LIBERTY BELL

11. ¿Qué fué la Guerra Revolucionaria?
    El Rey Jorge estaba enojado por la declaración de Independencia y decidió que la Gran Bretaña iba a pelear para retener las colonias. Mientras tanto, el Rey tenía dificultades en casa. La Gran Bretaña se encontraba en una guerra con España y Francia. En éste tiempo, Francia mandó ayuda a las colonias. La Guerra Revolucionaria fué una guerra larga y dura que terminó con la rendición del comandante Británico, Lord Cornwallis. Sin embargo, no fué hasta dos años despues, en 1783 que se firmó un trato de paz entre la Gran Bretaña y los nuevos Estados Unidos. Con este tratado Gran Bretaña reconoció a los Estados Unidos como nación independiente.
12. ¿Qué fueron los Artículos de la Confederación?
    Los Artículos de la Confederación fue un documento y la primera prueba por las 13 colonias para establecer un gobierno propio. Ya que los Artículos no le dieron suficiente poder al gobierno central para poder parar las riñas entre los estados, se descartó y con ésto se abrió el camino para que se escribiera la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.
13. ¿Cuántos estados existen en los Estados Unidos y cuál es la capital?
    Hay 50 estados, Washington, D.C. (Distrito de Colombia), que no es un estado, es la capital.
14. ¿Cuáles son los territorios de los Estados Unidos?
    Puerto Rico, las Islas Vírgenes, Samoa y las Islas de Guam son territorios de los Estados Unidos. No se han ratificado como nuevos estados.
15. ¿Qué tan grandes son los Estados Unidos continentales?
    Abarcan aproximadamente 2500 millas de la costa del Atlántico a la costa del Pacífico y aproximadamente 1300 millas del Canadá a México.

El Gobierno de los E.U.A.

16. ¿Qué forma de gobierno tienen los Estados Unidos?
    El gobierno es una república, una república democrática, que la definió Abraham Lincoln como "un gobierno del pueblo, por el pueblo y para el pueblo".

17. ¿Cuáles son los 3 niveles de gobierno en los E.U.A.?
    Son el federal, el estatal y el local.
18. ¿Qué es la Constitución?
    Es la "ley suprema de la tierra". La Constitución define la construcción y los poderes del gobierno federal. Las leyes estatales y locales no pueden estar en conflicto con la Constitución.
19. ¿Cuándo comenzó su vigencia la Constitución?
    Comenzó a funcionar bajo la Constitución en 1789.
20. ¿Puede cambiarse la Constitución?
    Sí, se pueden hacer cambios con adiciones que se llaman "enmiendas".
21. ¿Qué es el "Bill of Rights" (La Carta de Derechos)?
    Son las primeras 10 enmiendas de la Constitución. Todas las 10 se ratificaron (aprobaron) como un grupo en 1791.
22. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los más importantes derechos garantizados por el "Bill of Rights:?
    Entre otras cosas, el "Bill of Rights" protege la libertad de hablar, la libertad de la prensa, la libertad de la religión, el derecho de reunirse pacificamente, y el derecho a un juicio justo.
23. ¿Cuántas enmiendas tiene la Constitución?

Al tiempo presente tiene 27. Desde las primeras 10 que forman el "Bill of Rights", han habido sólo 17 enmiendas más añadidas desde 1791.

24. ¿Cuales son algunas de las más Importantes enmiendas del Bill of Rights?

No. 13 La revocación de la esclavitud

No. 19 Darles a las mujeres el derecho de votar

No. 22 Limitar al Presidente a dos períodos de 4 años en su puesto.

No. 26 Bajar la edad mínima para votar a 18 años.

25. ¿Cómo se puede enmendar la Constitución?

Las enmiendas pueden ser propuestas por dos terceras partes del voto de las Casas del Congreso o por una convención nacional llamada por el Congreso por petición de dos terceras partes del cuerpo legislativo estatal. Para volverse ley, las enmiendas entonces deben de ser ratificadas (aprobadas) por el cuerpo legislativo de tres cuartas partes de los estados.

26. ¿Cuantos años debe de tener un ciudadano para votar?

Un ciudadano debe de tener al menos 18 años según la Enmienda 26 (1971). Otro requisito adémas de la edad, es que cada votante debe de estar empadronado con la oficina de Registro de Votantes.

27. ¿Qué queremos decir con "el gobierno nacional"?

Queremos decir, el gobierno de un país en su totalidad en ves de los estados individuales.

28. ¿Se conoce el gobierno nacional por otro nombre?

Si, se llama el gobierno federal que quiere decir que los Estados Unidos son una unión o confederación de estados.

29. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes del gobierno nacional?

* proveer para la defensa nacional
* hacer tratados y conducir relaciones con otros países
* reglamentar la inmigración y proveer la naturalización
* reglamentar el comercio con las naciones extranjeras y entre los estados
* acuñar moneda
* colectar impuestos federales, tales como el impuesto sobre los ingresos y el Seguro Social

30. ¿En cuántas ramas se divide el gobierno de los Estados Unidos y cuál es la función de cada una?

a. Rama Legislativa (El Congreso) que hace las leyes.
b. Rama Ejecutiva (El Presidente) que pone en ejecución las leyes.
c. Rama Judicial (los Tribunales) que interpretan las leyes.

31. ¿Qué quiere decir "checks and balances" (controles y equilibrios)?

"Checks and balances, quiere decir la forma en la cual las ramas del gobierno comparten el poder para que ninguna rama o persona se pueda volver demasiado poderosa y dominar a los demás.

La Rama Legislativa del Gobierno

32. ¿Cuál es el objeto de la rama Legislativa?

La rama legislativa hace las leyes.

33. ¿De qué consiste la rama Legislativa que también se conoce como el Congreso?

Hay dos "casas" en el Congreso; la Casa de los Representantes y el Senado.

34. ¿Quién hace las leyes federales de los Estados Unidos?

El Congreso hace las leyes.

35. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas de un representante a la Casa de Representantes?

Un representante tiene que tener al menos 25 años de edad, ser ciudadano de los E.U. por 7 años al menos, y residente del estado en el cual él o ella se elige.

36. ¿Cuántos miembros tiene la Casa de Representantes?

Tiene un total de 435. El número de representantes de cada estado se basa en la población de cada estado.

37. ¿Cómo se eligen los miembros de la Casa de Representantes y cuánto duran en su puesto?

Se eligen por el pueblo en cada distrito congresional por un término de 2 años.

38. ¿Quién preside sobre la Casa de Representantes?
El Líder de la Casa que es escogido por los representantes preside sobre sus sesiones.

39. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas de un Senador?
Un senador debe de tener al menos 30 años de edad, ser ciudadano de los E.U.A. cuando menos 9 años y residente del estado del cual él o ella se elige.

40. ¿Cuántos Senadores hay?
Hay 100 Senadores, dos de cada estado.

41. ¿Cómo se eligen los Senadores y por cuánto duran en su puesto?
Los Senadores se eligen por voto directo del pueblo de cada estado. Duran 6 años en el puesto.

42. ¿Quién preside sobre el Senado?
El Vice-Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el presidente del Senado y preside sobre sus sesiones.

43. ¿Por qué tiene la Casa de Representantes 435 representantes y el Senado solo tiene 100 senadores?
Los Representantes se eligen segun el número de la gente que exista en el estado, así es que los estados que tienen una población más grande, cuentan con más representantes. En el Senado, cada estado, no importe su población tiene derecho a tener exactamente 2 senadores.

44. ¿Qué es un "Bill" (proyecto de ley)?
Cada ley federal comienza con un "bill" el cual es una propuesta presentada por un legislador (sea un representante o un Senador) al Congreso para que se considere y se le tome alguna acción.

45. ¿Cómo se hace ley éste "bill"?
Un "bill" se puede presentar ya sea en la casa o en el Senado. Si se aprueba en una casa, se manda a la otra. Si se vuelve a aprobar, se manda al Presidente para que él lo firme. Después de que firma el Presidente el "bill", entonces se considera una ley.

46. ¿Puede un "bill" hacerse ley sin la firma del Presidente?
Sí, si el Presidente rehusa firmarlo (ésto se llama un veto), regresa el "bill" a la Casa, y si entonces dos terceras partes votan por él, se vuelve ley. También puede hacerse ley un "bill" si el Presidente no responde al proyecto dentro de diez días.

47. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes importantes del Congreso?
    * declarar guerra
    * proveer la acuñación de la moneda y reglamentar su valor
    * recaudar y colectar los impuestos

La Rama Ejecutiva del Gobierno

48. ¿Cuál es el objeto de la rama Ejecutiva?
    La rama Ejecutiva pone en ejecución las leyes.
49. ¿Quién es el ejecutivo principal?
    El Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el ejecutivo principal.
50. ¿Quién fue el primer Presidente de los Estados Unidos?
    George Washington tomó juramento como nuestro primer presidente en 1789.
51. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas para el Presidente?
    El Presidente de los Estados Unidos debe de tener al menos 35 años de edad, y ser residente de los Estados Unidos por al menos 14 años, y ser nacido en el país.
52. ¿Se elige el Presidente por voto del pueblo?
    No directamente. El Presidente (y, el Vice-Presidente) se eligen por representantes de cada estado llamados "electores".
53. ¿Quiénes son los "electores"?
    Los electores son hombres y mujeres de cada estado que votan; se les llama a estos votos, votos electorales, los electores votan a nombre de la gente de sus estados repectivos y votan por el Presidente y el Vice-Presidente.
54. ¿Cuántos electores tiene cada estado?
    Cada estado tiene electores que equivalen en número al número total de los representantes y senadores que cada uno tiene.
55. ¿Cuál es el número total de los votos electorales para el Presidente y el Vice-Presidente?
    Hay actualmente 538 votos electorales, 435 de la Casa de Representantes, 100 del Senado, más tres del Distrito de Colombia.
56. ¿Cuánto dura en su puesto el Presidente de los Estados Unidos?
    Un presidente es elegido por un período de 4 años. La 22a

enmienda de la Constitucion limita el número de términos al señalar: "Ninguna persona puede ser elegida al puesto de Presidente más de dos veces..." Por lo tanto, un Presidente puede servir un máximo de 2 periodos, o sea 8 años.

57 ¿Cuándo comienza el Presidente su periodo en el cargo?

El veinte de enero, despues de la elección, el Presidente elegido toma su "Juramento Oficial". Este día se conoce como el "Día de Inauguración", y es el comienzo oficial del periodo del nuevo presidente.

58. ¿Cuáles son algunos deberes importantes del Presidente?

* nacer cumplir las leyes federales
* ser el Comandante y Jefe de las fuerzas armadas en tiempo de guerra
* nombrar los jueces a la Suprema Corte
* nombrar a los miembros del gabinete o ministerio (los oficiales ejecutivos del Presidente)
* hacer tratados con otras naciones
* otorgarles perdones a personas convictas de crímenes en las cortes federales

59. ¿Puede el Presidente declarar guerra?

No, solo el Congreso puede declarar guerra, pero el Presidente puede ordenarles a las tropas que comiencen acciones sin una declaración formal de guerra.

60. ¿Se puede remover el Presidente durante su término de puesto?

Sí, a través de la impugnación, seguida por un juicio y una convicción.

61. ¿Qué quiere decir "Impeachment" (impugnación)?

La impugnación es una acusación de grave mala conducta por un oficial del gobierno en el desempeño de sus deberes públicos.

62. ¿Quién tiene el poder de enjuiciar a un oficial federal que sea impugnado?

Solamente el Senado puede enjuiciar un oficial del gobierno que esté acusado o impugnado.

63. ¿Quién tiene el poder de impugnación sobre un oficial federal?

La Casa de Representantes solamente tiene el poder de impugnar (acusar).

64. ¿Qué es el "Gabinete" (Ministerio)?

El Gabinete lo forman un grupo de consejeros del Presidente. Cada funcionario del Gabinete es el jefe de uno de los departamentos ejecutivos.

65. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los jefes de departamentos que ejercen en el Gabinete?

Algunos son: el Secretario de Estado, el Secretario de la Tesorería, el Secretario de la Defensa, el Procurador General, el Secretario del Interior, el Secretario de la Acricultura, el Secretario de Transportación.

66. ¿Cómo se hace una persona miembro del Gabinete?

Los miembros del Gabinete son nombrados por el Presidente con el consentimiento del Senado.

67. ¿Quién toma el lugar del Presidente si a caso no puede terminar su período?

El Vice-Presidente tomará el cargo del Presidente en caso de la muerte del Presidente, o, si se le remueve de su puesto. Luego sigue, el Vice-Presidente, el Lider de la Casa y después de él, sigue el Presidente pro-tempore, (quiere decir "por mientras") del Senado.

68. ¿Cuántos Presidentes hemos tenido incluyendo a Bill Clinton?

El Presidente Bill Clinton es el 42º presidente de los Estados Unidos.

La Rama Judicial Del Gobierno

69. ¿Qué objeto tiene la rama judicial?

La rama Judicial interpreta las leyes federales.

70. ¿Cuál es el tribunal más alto de los Estados Unidos?

La Corte Suprema es el Tribunal más alto de toda la tierra.

71. ¿Cuándo está en sesión la Suprema Corte?

Normalmente se reúne de octubre a junio.

72. ¿Dónde se reúne la Suprema Corte?

Se reúne en el Edificio de la Suprema Corte en Washington, D.C.

73. ¿Cuántos miembros tiene la Suprema Corte?

Tiene un total de 9 miembros. Uno de ellos el el Juez Principal, más 8 asociados, que se sientan como un grupo a oir causas y

decidirlas por voto de la mayoriá de los jueces.

74. ¿Cómo puede hacerse una persona juez de la Corte Suprema? Por cuanto tiempo es su periodo?

Los jueces son nombrados por el Presidente por vida, pero el Senado debe de aprobar los nombramientos.

75. ¿Cuál es uno de los más importantes deberes de los jueces de la Suprema Corte?

Los jueces deciden si las leyes aprobadas por el Congreso concuerdan con la Constitución.

76. ¿Tiene el Congreso poder sobre la Suprema Corte?

Si, el Congreso determina el número de jueces y les fija su sueldo.

77. ¿Además de la Suprema Corte, hay algunas otras cortes federales?

Si, el Congreso usó su autorización recibida de la Constitución para establecer un sistema de cortes federales más bajas que consisten de, cortes del distrito y cortes de circuito.

78. ¿Quién nombra los jueces federales?

El Presidente los nombra con el consentimiento del Senado.

79. ¿Cómo se le puede remover a un juez federal de su puesto?

Un juez federal se puede remover solamente por el Congreso y al impugnarlo y encontrarlo culpable de crímenes o delitos menores igual que un oficial público.

La Guerra Entre los Estados — Guerra Civil

80. ¿Quién fué el Presidente durante la Guerra Civil?

Abraham Lincoln o, el "Honesto Abe" como lo conocían sus compatriotas, fue presidente durante la Guerra Civil. Fue el décimosexto presidente de los Estados Unidos.

81. ¿Cuándo comenzó la Guerra Civil y cuándo se terminó, y cuál fue su causa?

Comenzó en 1861 sobre el problema de la esclavitud y la doctrina de los "Derechos Estatales", que quería decir el derecho de los dueños de las plantaciones en los estados sureños de ser dueños de esclavos. La guerra se terminó en 1865.

82. ¿Cuándo y porqué se introdujo la esclavitud a la América?

En 1619, los mercaderes holandeses de esclavos trajeron de Africa a ésta gente y los vendieron a los primeros colonos. Los granjeros de Virginia y otras partes del Sur los deseaban como trabajadores para sus plantaciones.

83. ¿Cuál fue el resultado de la Guerra Civil?
Que se revocara la Esclavitud en 1863 con la "Proclamación de Emancipación" de Abraham Lincoln. Entonces en 1865, la Enmienda 13 se añadió a la Constitución revocando la esclavitud. Se conservó la unión de los Estados Unidos de América.

Gobiernos Estatales y Municipales

84. ¿Cómo se gobiernan los 50 estados?
Cada estado tiene su gobierno separado y se gobierna bajo su própia constitución. La constitución de un estado no puede estar en conflicto en ninguna manera con la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

85. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes de los gobiernos estatales?
* Proveer escuelas
* Proteger la vida y la propiedad
* Proveer la salubridad y el bienestar de sus ciudadanos
* Reglamentar la organización y el funcionamiento de negocios, de las corporaciones y sus condiciones de trabajo.

86. ¿Quién formó la constitución estatal de cada estado?
Se formaron por la gente de cada estado a través de sus representantes elegidos.

87. ¿Quién hace las leyes estatales?
La legislatura del estado hace las leyes.

88. ¿Cómo se eligen los legisladores estatales?
Los legisladores se eligen por voto directo del pueblo de cada estado.

89. ¿Cuál es el puesto más importante del gobierno estatal?
El gobernador es el ejecutivo principal del estado.

90. ¿Por quién y por cuánto tiempo se eligen los gobernadores?
Los gobernadores son elegidos por la gente de cada estado por un término de 4 años.

91. ¿Quién preside sobre el senado del estado?
El Teniente-gobernador preside.

92. ¿Qué otra forma de gobierno local existe?
Además de los gobiernos del condado y la ciudad, el pueblo y la villa también pueden tener una unidad de gobierno local.

93. ¿El condado es un gobierno importante local en muchos estados; el cual está a cargo del gobierno del condado?
Una Cámara de supervisores o comisionados normalmente está a cargo del gobierno del condado.

94. ¿Quién encabeza el gobierno municipal?
El alcalde o administrador municipal encabeza el gobierno municipal.

95. ¿Quién hace las leyes y los reglamentos locales de una ciudad?
El Consejo Municipal las hace.

96. ¿Cómo se llama la constitución de una ciudad y como se llaman las leyes municipales?
La constitución se llama un "charter" (la carta) y las leyes municipales se llaman "Ordinances" (reglamentos).

97. ¿De qué se tratan algunos de los reglamentos comunes?
* Reglamentos del tránsito y estacionamiento de vehículos
* La construcción de edificios
* Tirar la basura

Nuestra Bandera e Himno Nacional

98. ¿Cómo se llama nuestro himno nacional?
    El "Star-Spangled Banner" (La Bandera con Barras y Estrellas)
99. ¿Cuáles son los colores de la bandera de los Estados Unidos y que significan?
    Los colores son: rojo, que significa el valor; blanco, que significa la verdad; y, azul, que significa la justicia.
100. ¿Cuantas franjas tiene la bandera y que significan?
    Hay 7 franjas rojas y 6 franjas blancas que simbolizan los 13 estados originales.
101. ¿Cuántas estrellas tiene la bandera de los Estados Unidos?
    Hay 50 estrellas, cada una representa a un estado. La primera bandera de los E.U. tenía 13 estrellas, una para cada uno de los 13 estados originales, y una estrella se añadía cada vez que otro estado se unía a los Estados Unidos.
102. Dé usted la Promesa de Fidelidad.
    "Prometo fidelidad a la bandera de los Estados Unidos de América y a la República que representa, una nación, bajo Dios, indivisible, con libertad y justicia para todos".

Al conocer las respuestas de éstas 102 preguntas, leyendo la Constitución en el Apéndice 7, al revisar la fotocopia que hizo usted de su solicitud, y al sentirse agusto con el inglés, podrá usted completar con éxito el Segundo Paso: La Audiencia Preliminar.

MODULE 3-- INS N-400 APPLICATION (ORAL/WRITTEN)
FINGERPRINTS/PHOTOS
2 and 1/2 hours of instruction

1. INS N-400 Application for Citizenship

   Get the INS N-400 Application for Citizenship
   Discuss who may file an N-400 application
   Answer all questions completely and truthfully
   Use only black ink
   Sign application using legal name
   File fee: $95.00
   List the documents which must accompany the INS N-400 Application for Naturalization

2. The INS requirement for fingerprints and photos as identification documents

   Identification Documents

   Fingerprint Form FD-258: Fill out the form, and sign the form, using the name on your Alien Registration Card

   Determine that the official taking the fingerprints has signed, dated, and filed in that official's address on the Fingerprint Form FD-258

   Have fingerprints taken no more than 30 days before filing the INS N-400 Application for Citizenship

   Send the fingerprint card with the INS N-400 Application for Citizenship

   Photos

   Determine location of photographer

   Determine that photos meet the INS specifications regarding size, clarity, view, etc.

   Use felt pen or pencil to lightly print name and number, if any, on the back of each photo

   Send photos with INS N-400 Application for Citizenship

3. Oral Interview Practice: Answer questions based on the information contained in the INS N-400.

5 HOW TO APPLY

The application for citizenship consists of the following documents:

- **Your cover letter**
- **Form N-400-Application for Naturalization**
- **Fingerprints**
- **Photographs**
- **Copy of front and back of your green card**
- **Filing fee of $95.00**
- **Stamped, self addressed envelope for return of filing receipt**

You can file your Application for Naturalization up to three months in advance of your actual eligibility date.

You must first obtain a Form N-400 and fingerprint chart from the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) office that is nearest to where you live. You can request the forms by calling the INS (see list of INS offices in Chapter 14.) There is also a general telephone number to call to request forms: **1-800-870 FORMS**. If you are not sure where to apply, call one of the offices in the State where you live and ask them. Be prepared to hear a recorded message with options you can use when calling from a touch-tone telephone. If you want to speak to an INS representative, you may have to wait for quite a while. You may also visit the INS in person to obtain forms, or you can write and request forms.

Form N-400 must be completed with all the requested information. Do not leave blanks or the INS may send the application back, which will only delay the process.

Your fingerprints can be taken at your local police station, but call ahead to determine the days and times that are available for fingerprinting. **Fingerprints must be completed on the chart supplied by the INS.** In some cities, fingerprints can be taken by private, non-profit organizations such as Catholic Community Services, but you may have to pay a fee. Police stations

normally charge a nominal fee, while some will not charge residents of their community. Be sure to complete all information requested on the chart, using black ink or a typewriter.

You will also need two color photographs. The photos should be 2"x2", and you face should be a 3/4 frontal view with your right ear showing. Remove earrings and eyeglasses. (The picture is the same type you needed to obtain when you applied for your green card). A copy of the photograph instructions can be found in Chapter 13. Write your name and alien registration number (green card number starting with "A") on the back of your pictures with a felt tipped pen. Do not staple or bend the pictures.

Your completed cover letter, Form N-400, the fingerprint chart, the two photos, and a copy of the front and back of your green card, together with a check for $95.00, should be sent by certified mail to the INS. (Certified mail is not required, but it is recommended so that you have proof of mailing). Most INS offices will accept a personal check. You may also include a stamped, self-addressed envelope so that the INS office can send you a receipt for your payment. **Make sure to keep a photocopy of your completed application for your records.**

You will receive an appointment in the mail to take your citizenship test. It may take up to eight months to receive the notice.

* Starting in January 1996, applicants for citizenship in the Los Angeles area will begin mailing their applications directly to the INS California Service Center in Laguna Niguel. See Chapter 14 for complete address.

Federal Forms: See Appendix C – INS FORMS in Building Bridges by Aliza Becker, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993.

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB #111
Application for Naturali

INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose of This Form.
This form is for use to apply to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Who May File.
You may apply for naturalization if:

- you have been a lawful permanent resident for five years;
- you have been a lawful permanent resident for three years, have been married to a United States citizen for those three years, and continue to be married to that U.S. citizen;
- you are the lawful permanent resident child of United States citizen parents; or
- you have qualifying military service.

Children under 18 may automatically become citizens when their parents naturalize. You may inquire at your local Service office for further information. If you do not meet the qualifications listed above but believe that you are eligible for naturalization, you may inquire at your local Service office for additional information.

General Instructions.
Please answer all questions by typing or clearly printing in black ink. Indicate that an item is not applicable with "N/A". If an answer is "none," write "none". If you need extra space to answer any item, attach a sheet of paper with your name and your alien registration number (A#), if any, and indicate the number of the item.

Every application must be properly signed and filed with the correct fee. If you are under 18 years of age, your parent or guardian must sign the application.

If you wish to be called for your examination at the same time as another person who is also applying for naturalization, make your request on a separate cover sheet. Be sure to give the name and alien registration number of that person.

Initial Evidence Requirements.
You must file your application with the following evidence:

A copy of your alien registration card.

Photographs. You must submit two color photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of this application. These photos must be glossy, unretouched and unmounted, and have a white background. Dimension of the face should be about 1 inch from chin to top of hair. Face should be a frontal view of right side with right ear visible. Using pencil or felt pen, lightly print name and A#, if any, on the back of each photo. This requirement may be waived by the Service if you can establish that you are confined because of age or physical infirmity.

Fingerprints. If you are between the ages of 14 and you must submit your fingerprints on Form FD-258. Fil the form and write your Alien Registration Number in space marked "Your No. OCA" or "Miscellaneous MNU". Take the chart and these instructions to a po station, sheriff's office or an office of this Service, or ot reputable person or organization for fingerprinting. (\ should contact the police or sheriff's office before go there since some of these offices do not take fingerpri for other government agencies.) You must sign the ch in the presence of the person taking your fingerprints a have that person sign his/her name, title, and the date the space provided. Do not bend, fold, or crease t fingerprint chart.

U.S. Military Service. If you have ever served in th Armed Forces of the United States at any time, you mu submit a completed Form G-325B. If your application based on your military service you must also submit For N-426, "Request for Certification of Military or Nava Service."

Application for Child. If this application is for a permanen resident child of U.S. citizen parents, you must also submit copies of the child's birth certificate, the parents' marriage certificate, and evidence of the parents' U.S citizenship. If the parents are divorced, you must also submit the divorce decree and evidence that the citizen parent has legal custody of the child.

Where to File.
File this application at the local Service office having jurisdiction over your place of residence.

Fee.
The fee for this application is $90.00. The fee must be submitted in the exact amount. It cannot be refunded. DO NOT MAIL CASH.

All checks and money orders must be drawn on a bank or other institution located in the United States and must be payable in United States currency. The check or money order should be made payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, except that:

- If you live in Guam, and are filing this application in Guam, make your check or money order payable to the "Treasurer, Guam."
- If you live in the Virgin Islands, and are filing this application in the Virgin Islands, make your check or money order payable to the "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands."

Checks are accepted subject to collection. An uncollected check will render the application and any document issued invalid. A charge of $5.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn.

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Processing Information.

Rejection. Any application that is not signed or is not accompanied by the proper fee will be rejected with a notice that the application is deficient. You may correct the deficiency and resubmit the application. However, an application is not considered properly filed until it is accepted by the Service.

Requests for more information. We may request more information or evidence. We may also request that you submit the originals of any copy. We will return these originals when they are no longer required.

Interview. After you file your application, you will be notified to appear at a Service office to be examined under oath or affirmation. This interview may not be waived. If you are an adult, you must show that you have a knowledge and understanding of the history, principles, and form of government of the United States. There is no exemption from this requirement.

You will also be examined on your ability to read, write, and speak English. If on the date of your examination you are more than 50 years of age and have been a lawful permanent resident for 20 years or more, or you are 55 years of age and have been a lawful permanent resident for at least 15 years, you will be exempt from the English language requirements of the law. If you are exempt, you may take the examination in any language you wish.

Oath of Allegiance. If your application is approved, you will be required to take the following oath of allegiance to the United States in order to become a citizen:

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."

If you cannot promise to bear arms or perform noncombatant service because of religious training and belief, you may omit those statements when taking the oath. "Religious training and belief" means a person's belief in relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or merely a personal moral code.

Oath ceremony. You may choose to have the oath of allegiance administered in a ceremony conducted by the Service or request to be scheduled for an oath ceremony in a court that has jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. At the time of your examination you will be asked to elect either form of ceremony. You will become a citizen on the date of the oath ceremony and the Attorney General will issue a Certificate of Naturalization as evidence of United States citizenship.

If you wish to change your name as part of the naturalization process, you will have to take the oath in court.

Penalties.

If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with this request, we will deny the benefit you are filing for, and may deny any other immigration benefit. In addition, you will face severe penalties provided by law, and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Privacy Act Notice.

We ask for the information on this form, and associated evidence, to determine if you have established eligibility for the immigration benefit you are filing for. Our legal right to ask for this information is in 8 USC 1439, 1440, 1443, 1445, 1446, and 1452. We may provide this information to other government agencies. Failure to provide this information, and any requested evidence, may delay a final decision or result in denial of your request.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. Often this is difficult because some immigration laws are very complex. Accordingly, the reporting burden for this collection of information is computed as follows: (1) learning about the law and form, 20 minutes; (2) completing the form, 25 minutes; and (3) assembling and filing the application (includes statutory required interview and travel time, after filing of application), 3 hours and 35 minutes, for an estimated average of 4 hours and 20 minutes per response. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to both the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, N.W., Room 5304, Washington, D.C. 20536; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, OMB No. 1115-0009, Washington, D.C. 20503.

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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB #1115-0009
Application for Naturalization

START HERE - Please Type or Print

Part 1. Information about you.

Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial

U.S. Mailing Address - Care of

Street Number and Name	Apt #

City	County

State	ZIP Code

Date of Birth (month/day/year)	Country of Birth

Social Security #	A #

Part 2. Basis for Eligibility *(check one)*

a ☐ I have been a permanent resident for at least five (5) years

b ☐ I have been a permanent resident for at least three (3) years and have been married to a United States Citizen for those three years

c ☐ I am a permanent resident child of United States citizen parent(s)

d ☐ I am applying on the basis of qualifying military service in the Armed Forces of the U.S. and have attached completed Forms N-426 and G-325B

e ☐ Other (Please specify section of law) _____

Part 3. Additional information about you.

Date you became a permanent resident (month/day/year)	Port admitted with an immigrant visa or INS Office where granted adjustment of status

Citizenship

Name on alien registration card (if different than in Part 1)

Other names used since you became a permanent resident (including maiden name)

Sex	Height	Marital Status
☐ Male ☐ Female		☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed

Can you speak, read and write English? ☐ No ☐ Yes

Absences from the U.S.:

Have you been absent from the U.S. since becoming a permanent resident? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If you answered **"Yes"**, complete the following. Begin with your most recent absence. If you need more room to explain the reason for an absence or to list more trips, continue on separate paper.

Date left U.S.	Date returned	Did absence last 6 months or more?	Destination	Reason for trip
		☐ Yes ☐ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No		
		☐ Yes ☐ No		

Form N-400 (Rev. 07/17/91)N

Continued on back.

FOR INS USE ONLY

Returned	Receipt

Resubmitted

Reloc Sent

Reloc Rec'd

☐ Applicant interviewed

At interview
☐ request naturalization ceremony at court

Remarks

Action

To Be Completed by Attorney or Representative, if any
☐ Fill in box if G-28 is attached to represent the applicant

VOLAG#

ATTY State License #

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Part 4. Information about your residences and employment.

A List your addresses during the last five (5) years or since you became a permanent resident, whichever is less. Begin with your current address. If you need more space, continue on separate paper.

Street Number and Name, City, State, Country, and Zip Code	Dates (month/day/year)	
	From	To

B List your employers during the last five (5) years. List your present or most recent employer first. If none, write "None". If you need more space, continue on separate paper.

Employer's Name	Employer's Address	Dates Employed (month/day/year)		Occupation/position
	Street Name and Number, City, State and ZIP Code	From	To	

Part 5. Information about your marital history.

A Total number of times you have been married _____ If you are now married, complete the following regarding your husband or wife

Family name	Given name	Middle initial

Address

Date of birth (month/day/year)	Country of birth	Citizenship
Social Security#	A# *(if applicable)*	Immigration status (if not a U.S. citizen)

Naturalization (If applicable)
(month/day/year) Place (City, State)

If you have ever previously been married or if your current spouse has been previously married, please provide the following on separate paper: Name of prior spouse, date of marriage, date marriage ended, how marriage ended and immigration status of prior spouse

Part 6. Information about your children.

B Total Number of Children _____ Complete the following information for each of your children. If the child lives with you, state "with me" in the address column, otherwise give city/state/country of child's current residence. If deceased, write "deceased" in the address column. If you need more space, continue on separate paper.

Full name of child	Date of birth	Country of birth	Citizenship	A-Number	Address

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Continued on back

.rt 7. Additional eligibility factors.

ase answer each of the following questions. If your answer is **"Yes"**, explain on a separate paper.

1. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of, or in any way connected or associated with the Communist Party, or ever knowingly aided or supported the Communist Party directly, or indirectly through another organization, group or person, or ever advocated, taught, believed in, or knowingly supported or furthered the interests of communism? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. During the period March 23, 1933 to May 8, 1945, did you serve in, or were you in any way affiliated with, either directly or indirectly, any military unit, paramilitary unit, police unit, self-defense unit, vigilante unit, citizen unit of the Nazi party or SS, government agency or office, extermination camp, concentration camp, prisoner of war camp, prison, labor camp, detention camp or transit camp, under the control or affiliated with:
   a. The Nazi Government of Germany? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Any government in any area occupied by, allied with, or established with the assistance or cooperation of, the Nazi Government of Germany? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Have you at any time, anywhere, ever ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Have you ever left the United States to avoid being drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Have you ever failed to comply with Selective Service laws? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you have registered under the Selective Service laws, complete the following information.

   Selective Service Number _____ Date Registered _____

   If you registered before 1978, also provide the following:

   Local Board Number: _____ Classification _____
6. Did you ever apply for exemption from military service because of alienage, conscientious objections or other reasons? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. Have you ever deserted from the military, air or naval forces of the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Since becoming a permanent resident, have you ever failed to file a federal income tax return? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Since becoming a permanent resident, have you filed a federal income tax return as a nonresident or failed to file a federal return because you considered yourself to be a nonresident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Are deportation proceedings pending against you, or have you ever been deported, or ordered deported, or have you ever applied for suspension of deportation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Have you ever claimed in writing, or in any way, to be a United States citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Have you ever:
   a. been a habitual drunkard? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. advocated or practiced polygamy? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   c. been a prostitute or procured anyone for prostitution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   d. knowingly and for gain helped any alien to enter the U.S. illegally? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   e. been an illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs or marijuana? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   f. received income from illegal gambling? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   g. given false testimony for the purpose of obtaining any immigration benefit? ☐ Yes ☐ No
13. Have you ever been declared legally incompetent or have you ever been confined as a patient in a mental institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Were you born with, or have you acquired in same way, any title or order of nobility in any foreign State? ☐ Yes ☐ No
15. Have you ever:
   a. knowingly committed any crime for which you have not been arrested? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, convicted, fined or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance excluding traffic regulations? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(If you answer yes to 15, in your explanation give the following information for each incident or occurrence the **city**, **state**, and **country**, where the offense took place, the **date** and **nature** of the offense, and the **outcome** or **disposition** of the case)

Part 8. Allegiance to the U.S.

If your answer to any of the following questions is **"NO"**, attach a full explanation.

1. Do you believe in the Constitution and form of government of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Are you willing to take the full Oath of Allegiance to the U.S.? (see instructions) ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. If the law requires it, are you willing to bear arms on behalf of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform noncombatant services in the Armed Forces of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform work of national importance under civilian direction? ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Part 9. Memberships and organizations.

List your present and past membership in or affiliation with every organization, association, fund, foundation, party, club, society, or similar group in the United States or in any other place. Include any military service in this part. If none, write "none". Include the name of organization, location, dates of membership and the nature of the organization. If additional space is needed, use separate paper.

Part 10. Complete only if you checked block " C " in Part 2.

How many of your parents are U.S. citizens? ☐ One ☐ Both (Give the following about one U.S. citizen parent.)

Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name
Address		

Basis for citizenship	Relationship to you (check one)
☐ Birth ☐ Naturalization Cert. No.	☐ natural parent ☐ adoptive parent ☐ parent of child legitimated after birth

If adopted or legitimated after birth, give date of adoption or legitimation *(month day year)* _____

Does this parent have legal custody of you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Attach a copy of relating evidence to establish that you are the child of this U.S. citizen and evidence of this parent's citizenship.)

rt 11. Signature. *(Read the information on penalties in the instructions before completing this section)*

I certify or, if outside the United States, I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that this application, and the evidence submitted with it, is all true and correct. I authorize the release of any information from my records which the Immigration and Naturalization Service needs to determine eligibility for the benefit I am seeking.

Signature **Date**

Please Note: *If you do not completely fill out this form, or fail to submit required documents listed in the instructions, you may not be found eligible for naturalization, and this application may be denied.*

Part 12. Signature of person preparing form if other than above. *(Sign below)*

I declare that I prepared this application at the request of the above person and it is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

Signature **Print Your Name** **Date**

Firm Name
and Address

DO NOT COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO AT THE INTERVIEW

I swear that I know the contents of this application, and supplemental pages 1 through_____, that the corrections , numbered 1 through_____, were made at my request, and that this amended application, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____
(Complete and true signature of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the applicant.

_____
(Examiner's Signature) *Date*

Form N-400 (Rev. 07-17-91)N

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1995 — 387-154/22687

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MODULE 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE CURRICULUM ON U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (Modules 4 - 9)

We recommend the following student texts:
High Beginners: Magy, Ronna. U.S. Citizen, Yes. Interactive Citizenship Preparation. Heinle & Heinle Publishers, Boston, MA., 1996.

Low Intermediates: Bliss, Bill with Steven Molinsky. Voices of Freedom. English and Civics for the U.S. Citizenship Exam, 2nd ed. Prentice Hall Regents, Saddle River, NJ, 1994 (with Teacher Guide).

Higher Intermediates: Becker, Aliza and Edwards, Laurie in Cooperation with Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago. Citizenship Now, Contemporary Books, Inc., Chicago, 1996.

In addition, teachers will want to acquire:
Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges: A Resource Guide on Citizenship. Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois, 1993.

Wernick, Allen. U.S. Immigration and Citizenship. Prima Publishing, Rocklin, CA, 1997.

U.S. History and Government Curriculum
The following modules, 4 - 9, itemize the facts students will have to know in order to pass either the written or the oral examination on United States history, government and citizenship. Obviously, the facts require contextualization, and represent only a skeleton of the complex issues implied by the historical period under study. It will be up to the teacher to provide instruction that is engaging and that develops an understanding of the concepts central to an understanding of U.S. history and government.

See Modules 2 and 10 for:
- A copy of the 100 questions on which the test is based (in both English and in Spanish).
- Sample questions from both the ETS and the CASAS versions of the written examination.
- Examples of the kinds of statements used in the dictation part of the literacy examination.

Materials on the teaching of U.S. History and Government are also available in Building Bridges (see above) pp. 104 - 113.

U.S HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Discovery and Settlement
4 hours of instruction

These facts form the basis for test questions:

In 1492, Christopher Columbus voyaged to America.

Early settlers came from England in the 1600's.

The original people were Native Americans.

The original thirteen states were called colonies and the settlers were called colonists.

These colonies were mostly located along the Atlantic (Eastern) coast.

The first settlers in the Southwest were Spanish.

MODULE 5-- U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Revolutionary War and Independence
8 hours of instruction

These facts form the basis for test questions:

In the 1770's, colonists went to war with England over unfair laws.

George Washington led to colonists in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence which declared the colonies to be independent of England.

The Colonial Army won the Revolutionary War.

July 4, Independence Day, is a national holiday.

On July 4, 1776, people from the thirteen (13) colonies met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia and signed the Declaration of Independence.

On the American flag, each state is represented by a star. The thirteen (13) stripes represent the first thirteen (13) states.

MODULE 6-- U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
National Government and Constitution
10 hours of instruction

These facts form the basis for test questions:

A meeting was held at Independence Hall to write a new constitution.

In 1789, the Constitution was accepted by every state.

This Constitution set up a national government with three branches: the Judicial Branch, the Executive Branch, and the Legislative Branch.

The Legislative Branch, called Congress, makes laws.

Congress meets in the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, DC.

Congress is made up of two (2) elected bodies: the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

Each state has two (2) members in the Senate.

States with more people (larger populations) have more House of Representatives members.

The Judicial Branch includes the Supreme Court and federal courts. These courts interpret and apply the Constitution and federal laws passed by Congress.

The Executive Branch sees that the laws are carried out.

The President is the Chief Executive.

Each of the three (3) branches is meant to keep the other branches in balance. For example, the President may veto (not approve) a law passed by Congress. Congress can still pass the law if two-thirds of its members favor it.

The President's duties include those of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The President is elected every four (4) years.

George Washington was the first President.

The Constitution can be changed. The changes are called amendments.

The first ten (10) amendments passed in 1791 are called the Bill of Rights.

These amendments guarantee (assure) rights and liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of religion.

According to these amendments, people are free to meet and make their views public.

An amendment to the constitution gave women the right to vote.

Citizens who are 18 years of age or older have the right to vote.

After the required period of lawful permanent residence, a person may apply for citizenship.

The national government cannot remove a state.

MODULE 7-- U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
State and Local Government
4 hours of instruction

These facts form the basis for test questions:

Each state has its own constitution.

State governments are also divided into three (3) branches: the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch and the Executive Branch.

The Legislative Branch of many states has two elected groups. These groups are usually called the Senate and the General Assembly.

The Executive Branch is headed by the Governor.

The Governor is elected by the people.

The Judicial Branch is made up of state courts which interpret and apply state laws.

All states have equal rights.

No state can leave the Union.

Each state sets up counties, towns and cities as local governments.

The elected head of a city is often called a Mayor.

MODULE 8-- U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
U.S. History Since 1800
8 hours of instruction

These facts are the basis of test questions:

In the 1860's, the strength of the Union was tested when the South tried to leave the Union.

This led to a bloody civil war which the North (Union Army) won.

Slavery was one issue leading to this war.

President Abraham Lincoln led the forces that saved the Union.

After the Civil War, slavery was abolished by an amendment to the United States Constitution.

After the Civil War, the United States grew rapidly and expanded to the West with large numbers of people from other countries.

The United States has fought several wars to protect its interests.

In World War II (1941-1945), the United States joined other nations in fighting Japan and Germany.

The United States entered World War II when the Japanese bombed a naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The United States has fought against Communist forces in Korea and Vietnam.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader in a national civil rights movement. He wanted to put an end to laws and practices that are unfair to minorities.

MODULE 9– U.S. GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY
The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens
4 hours of instruction

1. The benefits of U.S. citizenship and the responsibilities of a U.S. citizen
2. Understand allegiance to the United States
   - Understand the Oath of Citizenship
   - Describe the purpose of the Oath
   - Articulate the Oath
   - Understand the "Pledge of Allegiance"
   - Describe the purpose of the Pledge
   - Articulate the Pledge
   - Recognize the "Star-Spangled Banner"

3. Describe participation in the American political system
   - Understand the voting process
   - Identify the Amendments granting voting rights
   - Identify what a ballot looks like
   - Identify a ballot proposal

4. The benefits of U.S. citizenship and the responsibilities of a U.S. citizen
   - Know how to get information on candidates/issues
   - Know how and where to register/vote
   - Know the names of the major political parties
   - Be aware of the ability to register to vote at the Oath-taking ceremony
   - Understand the eligibility requirements of jury duty and the responsibilities of jurors.
   - Describe the right to hold public office

5. Describe participation in the American social/economic systems:
   - Identify the right to apply for government jobs
   - Identify the right to sponsor family members to come to the United States

6. Describe participation in the American educational system
   - Understand the necessity of continuing education for personal and political empowerment.
   - Identify educational needs and the areas of interest.
   - Articulate short-term and long-term goals in relation to identified needs and areas of interest
   - Describe the availability of educational programs in neighboring areas
   - Identify location of libraries, community colleges, adult education centers, CBO's, etc.
   - Be able to ask for assistance in finding appropriate classes/programs, reading class
     schedules, location of counseling offices, etc.
   - Be aware of financial aid available for educational purposes

MODULE 10– TEST PREPARATION: PRACTICE INTERVIEW, BUBBLE SHEETS, AUDIOTAPED QUESTIONS
6 hours of instruction

A 53 minute video called *The INS Interview: Will They Pass?* presents the various parts of a citizenship interview, and the criteria upon which candidates are judged. A final section of the video includes case studies to be evaluated: Will they pass? The video is accompanied by an audiocasette of 175 questions and answers for practice.

The video and audiocassette are available from Vincent Kates And Associates, 750 E. Green Street, Suite 301, Pasadena, California 91101, Fax: (818) 793 2639. Phone (818) 793 3944

See also Building Bridges, pp. 96 - 103; Appendix E, "Citizenship Problem-Posing Questions"

Areas to be covered in this module of instruction:

1. The role of the INS Interview in the Naturalization Process

2. INS N-400 Application for Citizenship -- Procedures at the interview
   Correctly answer in English oral questions based upon the applicant's INS N-400 Application for Citizenship--practice asking and answering personal questions.

3. INS U.S. History/Government Requirement
   Successfully complete either the ETS or CASAS exams prior to the interview. The names of people who pass the exams are reported to the U.S. Government; the candidate brings written notification of a passing score **OR** Successfully answer 80% of approximately 12 questions asked by INS Office from INS 100 Question Test.

   Practice registering answers on a bubble sheet, and answering questions about U.S. history orally.

4. Written ability in English
   Successfully complete the writing portion of the ETS or CASAS citizenship test prior to the interview
   or
   Write five sentences in English from dictation

5. Information about the Interview
   Describe appropriate dress and manners during the INS Interview
   Respond appropriately to inquiries about weather, family, job, and general "small talk."
   Identify methods of addressing potential problems during the INS Interview, including asking for clarification and reporting complaints.

Recent guides to the naturalization process and examination preparation include:

Alessi, Gladys. Barron's How to Prepare for the U.S. Citizenship Test, 4th ed. Barron's Educational Series, Inc., New York, 1996.

Chinese for Affirmative Action. Citizenship Made Easy. English-Chinese Edition. 1990. Contact East Wind Book Store.

Kimmel, Barbara Brooks and Alan M. Lubiner. Citizenship Made Simple. New Decade, New Jersey, 1996.

Schreuder, Sally Abel. How to Become a U.S. Citizen/Como Hacerse Ciudanano de Los Estados Unidos, 5th ed. Nolo Press - Occidental, Occidental, CA, 1995.

Steinberg, Eve P. Arco Complete Guide to Becoming a U.S. Citizen 1st ed. Macmillan, New York, 1994.

THE 100 QUESTIONS

1. What are the colors of our flag?
   Red, White and Blue

2. How many stars are there in our flag?
   50

3. What color are the stars on our flag?
   White

4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
   One for each state in the Union

5. How many stripes are there in the flag?
   13

6. What color are the stripes?
   7 red and 6 white

7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
   They represent the original 13 states

8. How many states are there in the Union?
   50

9. What is the 4th of July?
   Independence Day

10. What is the date of Independence Day?
    July 4th

11. Independence from whom?
    England

12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
    England

13. Who was the first President of the United States?
    George Washington

14. Who is the President of the United States today?
    Bill Clinton

15. Who is the Vice-President of the United States today?
    Al Gore

16. Who elects the President of the United States?
    The electoral college

17. Who elects the President of the United States if the President should die?
    The Vice-President

See Appendix E in: Becker, Aliza. Building Bridges, Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, 1993 for additional copies of the 100 questions in English and Spanish.

18. For how long do we elect the President?
four years

19. What is the Constitution?
The supreme law of the land

20. Can the Constitution be changed?
Yes

21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
Amendments

22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
26

23. How many branches are there in our government?
3

24. What are the three branches of our government?
Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

25. What is the legislative branch of our government?
Congress

26. Who makes the laws in the United States?
Congress

27. What is Congress?
The Senate and the House of Representative.

28. What are the duties of Congress?
To make laws

29. Who elects Congress?
The people

30. How many senators are there in the Congress?
100

31. Can you name two senators from your state?
(Insert local informations)

32. For how long do we elect each senator?
6 years

33. How many representatives are there in Congress?
435

34. For how long do we elect the representatives?
2 years

35. What is the executive branch of our government?
The president, the cabinet, and the departments under the

cabinet members

36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
The Supreme Court

37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
To interpret laws

38. What is the supreme law of the United States?
The Constitution

39. What is the Bill of Rights?
The first 10 Amendments of the Constitution

40. What is the capital of your state?
(insert local information)

41. Who is the current governor or your state?
(insert local information)

42. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and the Vice-President should die.
Speaker of the House of Representatives

43. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
William Rehnquist

44. Can you name the thirteen original states?
Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Maryland

45. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death."?
Patrick Henry

46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
Germany, Italy, and Japan

47. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
Hawaii and Alaska

48. How many terms can the President serve?
2

49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
A civil rights leader

50. Who is the head of your local government?
(insert local information)

51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become a President. Name one of these requirements.
Must be a natural born citizen of the United States; Must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve; Must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years

52. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
Two(2) from each state

53. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
Appointed by the President

54. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
Nine(9)

55. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
For religious freedom

56. What is the head executive of a state government called?
Governor

57. What is head executive of a city government called?
Mayor

58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
Thanksgiving

59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
Thomas Jefferson

60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
July 4, 1776

61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
That all men are created equal

62. What is the national anthem of the United States?
The Star-Spangled Banner

63. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?
Francis Scott Key

64. Where does freedom of speech come from?
The Bill of Rights

65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
Eighteen (18)

66. Who signs bills into law?
The President

67. What is the highest court in the United States?
The Supreme Court

68. Who was President during the Civil War?
Abraham Lincoln

69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
Freed many slaves

70. What special group advises the President?
The cabinet

71. Which President is called the "Father of our country"?
George Washington

72. What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply to become a Naturalized citizen?
Form N-400, "Application to File Petition for Naturalization"

73. Who helped the Pilgrims to America?
The American Indians (Native Americans)

74. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
The Mayflower

75. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
Colonies

76. Name 3 rights or freedoms guaranteed by the bill of Rights.
1. The right of freedom of speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly and requesting change of government
2. The right to bear arms (the right to have weapons or own a gun , though subject to certain regulations).
3. The government may not quarter, or house, soldier in the people's homes during peacetime without the people's consent.
4. The government ay not search or take a person's property without a warrant.
5. A person may not be tried twice for the same crime and does not have to testify against him/herself.
6. A person charged with a crime still has some rights, such as the right to a trial and have a lawyer.
7. The right to trial by jury in most cases.
8. Protects people against excessive or unreasonable fines or cruel and unusual punishment.
9. The people have rights other than those mentioned in the Constitution.
10. Any Power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either state or the people.

77. Who has the power to declare war?
The Congress

78. What kind of government does the United States have?
Republican

79. Which President freed the slaves?
Abraham Lincoln

80. In what year was the Constitution written?
1787

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81. What are the first amendments to the Constitution called?
The Bill of Rights

82. Name one purpose of the United Nations.
For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems; provide economic aid to many countries.

83. Where does Congress meet?
In the Capital in Washington,D.C.

84. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
Everyone (citizens and non-citizens living in the U.S.)

85. What is the introduction of the Constitution called?
The Preamble

86. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
Obtain federal government jobs; travel with a U.S. passport; petition for close relatives to come to the U.S. to live

87. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
The right to vote

88. What is the United States Capitol?
The place where Congress meets

89. What is the White House?
The President's official home

90. Where is the White House located?
Washington, D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)

91. What is the name of the President's official home?
The White House

92. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
Freedom of: Speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, and, requesting change of the government

93. Who is the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
The president

94. Which President was the first Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
George Washington

95. In what month do we vote for the President?
November

96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
January

97. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
There is no limit

98. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?
There is no limit

99. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
Democratic and Republican

100. How many states are there in the United States?
Fifty (50)

AJ/cb
11/12/92

102 preguntas y respuestas sobre la Historia de los E.U. y su Gobierno

Nota: En muchos casos, las respuestas que se dan parecen ser incompletas o incorrectas. Sin embargo, no importa lo que piense usted de ellas, éstas son las respuestas que espera oír el INS.

América, El Mundo Nuevo

1. ¿Cuándo se descubrió la América y por quién?

   En 1492, un Italiano llamado Cristobal Colón pensó incorrectamente que había llegado a la India pero en realidad, descubrio el "Nuevo Mundo", América.

2. ¿Por qué han venido a vivir a los Estados Unidos las gentes de todas partes del mundo?

   Han venido por muchas razones, pero principalmente para compartir totalmente las libertades que les ofrece los E.U. a sus ciudadanos.

3. ¿Dónde se fundó el primer poblado inglés en América?

   Se fundó en Jamestown, Virginia en el año 1607.

4. ¿Cuántas colonias primero formaron los E.U.?¿ Cuántas puede usted nombrar?

   En 1776, habían 13 colonias de la Gran Bretaña: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hamshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina y Virginia. Estas colonias se unieron y formaron los primeros E.U.

5. ¿Cuál fué la causa principal de la disputa entre las colonias y su patria, la Gran Bretaña?

   La Imposición de impuestos sin representación. Los colonos creían que era una gran injusticia forzarlos a pagar impuestos cuando nó tenían representación en el Parlamento Británico.

6. ¿Qué fue la Fiesta de Té de Boston?

   El Rey y el Parlamento al fin se pusieron de acuerdo para revocar todos los impuestos con excepción del que llevaba el té. Entonces,

FROM: How To Become a United States Citizen. A Step-by-Step Guidebook for Self Instruction, 5th edition. By Sally Abel Schreuder, Nolo Press, 1995.

en 1773, la Compañía Británica de la India del Oriente mandó por barco millones de libras de té para los colonos. Los colonos nó permitían que se removiera el té de los barcos. Varios barcos regresaron a Gran Bretaña. En Boston, Massachussetts, los colonos subieron a los barcos y tiraron el té al mar en el puerto.

7. ¿Qué es la Declaración de Independencia?
   Este documento famoso le anunció al mundo la separación y la independencia de las 13 colonias de la Gran Bretaña. Estas colonias primero se hicieron los 13 Estados y luego nacieron como los Estados Unidos de América.
8. ¿Quién escribió la Declaración de Independencia?
   Tomás Jefferson, un miembro y líder del comité nombrado por el Segundo Congreso Continental para escribir la mayoría del escrito.
9. ¿Cuándo celebramos el cumpleaños de la nación?
   El 4 de julio de 1776 marca el nacimiento de los Estados Unidos de América. El cuatro de Julio, conocido como el Día de la Independencia es una fiesta nacional y las gentes en los Estados Unidos celebran este día
10. ¿Cuándo y dónde se firmó la Declaración de Independencia?
    El 4 de julio de 1776 fué aceptada por el Segundo Congreso Continental en Filadelfia pero no todos los delegados la firmaron hasta casi un mes después.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

LIBERTY BELL

11. ¿Qué fué la Guerra Revolucionaria?

    El Rey Jorge estaba enojado por la declaración de Independencia y decidió que la Gran Bretaña iba a pelear para retener las colonias. Mientras tanto, el Rey tenía dificultades en casa. La Gran Bretaña se encontraba en una guerra con España y Francia. En éste tiempo, Francia mandó ayuda a las colonias. La Guerra Revolucionaria fué una guerra larga y dura que terminó con la rendición del comandante Británico, Lord Cornwallis. Sin embargo, no fué hasta dos años despues, en 1783 que se firmó un trato de paz entre la Gran Bretaña y los nuevos Estados Unidos. Con este tratado Gran Bretaña reconoció a los Estados Unidos como nación independiente.

12. ¿Qué fueron los Artículos de la Confederación?

    Los Artículos de la Confederación fue un documento y la primera prueba por las 13 colonias para establecer un gobierno propio. Ya que los Artículos no le dieron suficiente poder al gobierno central para poder parar las riñas entre los estados, se descartó y con ésto se abrió el camino para que se escribiera la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

13. ¿Cuántos estados existen en los Estados Unidos y cuál es la capital?

    Hay 50 estados, Washington, D.C. (Distrito de Colombia), que no es un estado, es la capital.

14. ¿Cuáles son los territorios de los Estados Unidos?

    Puerto Rico, las Islas Vírgenes, Samoa y las Islas de Guam son territorios de los Estados Unidos. No se han ratificado como nuevos estados.

15. ¿Qué tan grandes son los Estados Unidos continentales?

    Abarcan aproximadamente 2500 millas de la costa del Atlántico a la costa del Pacífico y aproximadamente 1300 millas del Canadá a México.

El Gobierno de los E.U.A.

16. ¿Qué forma de gobierno tienen los Estados Unidos?

    El gobierno es una república, una república democrática, que la definió Abraham Lincoln como "un gobierno del pueblo, por el pueblo y para el pueblo".

17. ¿Cuáles son los 3 niveles de gobierno en los E.U.A.?
    Son el federal, el estatal y el local.
18. ¿Qué es la Constitución?
    Es la "ley suprema de la tierra". La Constitución define la construcción y los poderes del gobierno federal. Las leyes estatales y locales no pueden estar en conflicto con la Constitución.
19. ¿Cuándo comenzó su vigencia la Constitución?
    Comenzó a funcionar bajo la Constitución en 1789.
20. ¿Puede cambiarse la Constitución?
    Sí, se pueden hacer cambios con adiciones que se llaman "enmiendas".
21. ¿Qué es el "Bill of Rights" (La Carta de Derechos)?
    Son las primeras 10 enmiendas de la Constitución. Todas las 10 se ratificaron (aprobaron) como un grupo en 1791.
22. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los más importantes derechos garantizados por el "Bill of Rights:?
    Entre otras cosas, el "Bill of Rights" protege la libertad de hablar, la libertad de la prensa, la libertad de la religión, el derecho de reunirse pacificamente, y el derecho a un juicio justo.
23. ¿Cuántas enmiendas tiene la Constitución?

Al tiempo presente tiene 27. Desde las primeras 10 que forman el "Bill of Rights", han habido sólo 17 enmiendas más añadidas desde 1791.

24. ¿Cuales son algunas de las más Importantes enmiendas del Bill of Rights?

No. 13 La revocación de la esclavitud

No. 19 Darles a las mujeres el derecho de votar

No. 22 Limitar al Presidente a dos períodos de 4 años en su puesto.

No. 26 Bajar la edad mínima para votar a 18 años.

25. ¿Cómo se puede enmendar la Constitución?

Las enmiendas pueden ser propuestas por dos terceras partes del voto de las Casas del Congreso o por una convención nacional llamada por el Congreso por petición de dos terceras partes del cuerpo legislativo estatal. Para volverse ley, las enmiendas entonces deben de ser ratificadas (aprobadas) por el cuerpo legislativo de tres cuartas partes de los estados.

26. ¿Cuantos años debe de tener un ciudadano para votar?

Un ciudadano debe de tener al menos 18 años según la Enmienda 26 (1971). Otro requisito adémas de la edad, es que cada votante debe de estar empadronado con la oficina de Registro de Votantes.

27. ¿Qué queremos decir con "el gobierno nacional"?

Queremos decir, el gobierno de un país en su totalidad en ves de los estados individuales.

28. ¿Se conoce el gobierno nacional por otro nombre?

Si, se llama el gobierno federal que quiere decir que los Estados Unidos son una unión o confederación de estados.

29. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes del gobierno nacional?

- proveer para la defensa nacional
- hacer tratados y conducir relaciones con otros países
- reglamentar la inmigración y proveer la naturalización
- reglamentar el comercio con las naciones extranjeras y entre los estados
- acuñar moneda
- colectar impuestos federales, tales como el impuesto sobre los ingresos y el Seguro Social

30. ¿En cuántas ramas se divide el gobierno de los Estados Unidos y cuál es la función de cada una?

a. Rama Legislativa (El Congreso) que hace las leyes.
b. Rama Ejecutiva (El Presidente) que pone en ejecución las leyes.
c. Rama Judicial (los Tribunales) que interpretan las leyes.

31. ¿Qué quiere decir "checks and balances" (controles y equilibrios)?

"Checks and balances, quiere decir la forma en la cual las ramas del gobierno comparten el poder para que ninguna rama o persona se pueda volver demasiado poderosa y dominar a los demás.

La Rama Legislativa del Gobierno

32. ¿Cuál es el objeto de la rama Legislativa?

La rama legislativa hace las leyes.

33. ¿De qué consiste la rama Legislativa que también se conoce como el Congreso?

Hay dos "casas" en el Congreso; la Casa de los Representantes y el Senado.

34. ¿Quién hace las leyes federales de los Estados Unidos?

El Congreso hace las leyes.

35. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas de un representante a la Casa de Representantes?

Un representante tiene que tener al menos 25 años de edad, ser ciudadano de los E.U. por 7 años al menos, y residente del estado en el cual él o ella se elige.

36. ¿Cuántos miembros tiene la Casa de Representantes?

Tiene un total de 435. El número de representantes de cada estado se basa en la población de cada estado.

37. ¿Cómo se eligen los miembros de la Casa de Representantes y cuánto duran en su puesto?

Se eligen por el pueblo en cada distrito congresional por un término de 2 años.

38. ¿Quién preside sobre la Casa de Representantes?
El Líder de la Casa que es escogido por los representantes preside sobre sus sesiones.

39. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas de un Senador?
Un senador debe de tener al menos 30 años de edad, ser ciudadano de los E.U.A. cuando menos 9 años y residente del estado del cual él o ella se elige.

40. ¿Cuántos Senadores hay?
Hay 100 Senadores, dos de cada estado.

41. ¿Cómo se eligen los Senadores y por cuánto duran en su puesto?
Los Senadores se eligen por voto directo del pueblo de cada estado. Duran 6 años en el puesto.

42. ¿Quién preside sobre el Senado?
El Vice-Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el presidente del Senado y preside sobre sus sesiones.

43. ¿Por qué tiene la Casa de Representantes 435 representantes y el Senado solo tiene 100 senadores?
Los Representantes se eligen segun el número de la gente que exista en el estado, así es que los estados que tienen una población más grande, cuentan con más representantes. En el Senado, cada estado, no importe su población tiene derecho a tener exactamente 2 senadores.

44. ¿Qué es un "Bill" (proyecto de ley)?
Cada ley federal comienza con un "bill" el cual es una propuesta presentada por un legislador (sea un representante o un Senador) al Congreso para que se considere y se le tome alguna acción.

45. ¿Cómo se hace ley éste "bill"?
Un "bill" se puede presentar ya sea en la casa o en el Senado. Si se aprueba en una casa, se manda a la otra. Si se vuelve a aprobar, se manda al Presidente para que él lo firme. Después de que firma el Presidente el "bill", entonces se considera una ley.

46. ¿Puede un "bill" hacerse ley sin la firma del Presidente?
Sí, si el Presidente rehusa firmarlo (ésto se llama un veto), regresa el "bill" a la Casa, y si entonces dos terceras partes votan por él, se vuelve ley. También puede hacerse ley un "bill" si el Presidente no responde al proyecto dentro de diez días.

47. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes importantes del Congreso?
    * declarar guerra
    * proveer la acuñación de la moneda y reglamentar su valor
    * recaudar y colectar los impuestos

La Rama Ejecutiva del Gobierno

48. ¿Cuál es el objeto de la rama Ejecutiva?
    La rama Ejecutiva pone en ejecución las leyes.
49. ¿Quién es el ejecutivo principal?
    El Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el ejecutivo principal.
50. ¿Quién fue el primer Presidente de los Estados Unidos?
    George Washington tomó juramento como nuestro primer presidente en 1789.
51. ¿Cuáles son las calificaciones mínimas para el Presidente?
    El Presidente de los Estados Unidos debe de tener al menos 35 años de edad, y ser residente de los Estados Unidos por al menos 14 años, y ser nacido en el país.
52. ¿Se elige el Presidente por voto del pueblo?
    No directamente. El Presidente (y, el Vice-Presidente) se eligen por representantes de cada estado llamados "electores".
53. ¿Quiénes son los "electores"?
    Los electores son hombres y mujeres de cada estado que votan; se les llama a estos votos, votos electorales, los electores votan a nombre de la gente de sus estados repectivos y votan por el Presidente y el Vice-Presidente.
54. ¿Cuántos electores tiene cada estado?
    Cada estado tiene electores que equivalen en número al número total de los representantes y senadores que cada uno tiene.
55. ¿Cuál es el número total de los votos electorales para el Presidente y el Vice-Presidente?
    Hay actualmente 538 votos electorales, 435 de la Casa de Representantes, 100 del Senado, más tres del Distrito de Colombia.
56. ¿Cuánto dura en su puesto el Presidente de los Estados Unidos?
    Un presidente es elegido por un período de 4 años. La 22a

enmienda de la Constitucion limita el número de términos al señalar: "Ninguna persona puede ser elegida al puesto de Presidente más de dos veces..." Por lo tanto, un Presidente puede servir un máximo de 2 periodos, o sea 8 años.

57 ¿Cuándo comienza el Presidente su periodo en el cargo?

El veinte de enero, despues de la elección, el Presidente elegido toma su "Juramento Oficial". Este día se conoce como el "Día de Inauguración", y es el comienzo oficial del periodo del nuevo presidente.

58. ¿Cuáles son algunos deberes importantes del Presidente?

* nacer cumplir las leyes federales
* ser el Comandante y Jefe de las fuerzas armadas en tiempo de guerra
* nombrar los jueces a la Suprema Corte
* nombrar a los miembros del gabinete o ministerio (los oficiales ejecutivos del Presidente)
* hacer tratados con otras naciones
* otorgarles perdones a personas convictas de crímenes en las cortes federales

59. ¿Puede el Presidente declarar guerra?

No, solo el Congreso puede declarar guerra, pero el Presidente puede ordenarles a las tropas que comiencen acciones sin una declaración formal de guerra.

60. ¿Se puede remover el Presidente durante su término de puesto?

Sí, a través de la impugnación, seguida por un juicio y una convicción.

61. ¿Qué quiere decir "Impeachment" (impugnación)?

La impugnación es una acusación de grave mala conducta por un oficial del gobierno en el desempeño de sus deberes públicos.

62. ¿Quién tiene el poder de enjuiciar a un oficial federal que sea impugnado?

Solamente el Senado puede enjuiciar un oficial del gobierno que esté acusado o impugnado.

63. ¿Quién tiene el poder de impugnación sobre un oficial federal?

La Casa de Representantes solamente tiene el poder de impugnar (acusar).

64. ¿Qué es el "Gabinete" (Ministerio)?

El Gabinete lo forman un grupo de consejeros del Presidente. Cada funcionario del Gabinete es el jefe de uno de los departamentos ejecutivos.

65. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los jefes de departamentos que ejercen en el Gabinete?

Algunos son: el Secretario de Estado, el Secretario de la Tesorería, el Secretario de la Defensa, el Procurador General, el Secretario del Interior, el Secretario de la Acricultura, el Secretario de Transportación.

66. ¿Cómo se hace una persona miembro del Gabinete?

Los miembros del Gabinete son nombrados por el Presidente con el consentimiento del Senado.

67. ¿Quién toma el lugar del Presidente si a caso no puede terminar su período?

El Vice-Presidente tomará el cargo del Presidente en caso de la muerte del Presidente, o, si se le remueve de su puesto. Luego sigue, el Vice-Presidente, el Lider de la Casa y después de él, sigue el Presidente pro-tempore, (quiere decir "por mientras") del Senado.

68. ¿Cuántos Presidentes hemos tenido incluyendo a Bill Clinton?

El Presidente Bill Clinton es el 42º presidente de los Estados Unidos.

La Rama Judicial Del Gobierno

69. ¿Qué objeto tiene la rama judicial?

La rama Judicial interpreta las leyes federales.

70. ¿Cuál es el tribunal más alto de los Estados Unidos?

La Corte Suprema es el Tribunal más alto de toda la tierra.

71. ¿Cuándo está en sesión la Suprema Corte?

Normalmente se reúne de octubre a junio.

72. ¿Dónde se reúne la Suprema Corte?

Se reúne en el Edificio de la Suprema Corte en Washington, D.C.

73. ¿Cuántos miembros tiene la Suprema Corte?

Tiene un total de 9 miembros. Uno de ellos el el Juez Principal, más 8 asociados, que se sientan como un grupo a oir causas y

decidirlas por voto de la mayoriá de los jueces.

74. ¿Cómo puede hacerse una persona juez de la Corte Suprema? Por cuanto tiempo es su periodo?

Los jueces son nombrados por el Presidente por vida, pero el Senado debe de aprobar los nombramientos.

75. ¿Cuál es uno de los más importantes deberes de los jueces de la Suprema Corte?

Los jueces deciden si las leyes aprobadas por el Congreso concuerdan con la Constitución.

76. ¿Tiene el Congreso poder sobre la Suprema Corte?

Si, el Congreso determina el número de jueces y les fija su sueldo.

77. ¿Además de la Suprema Corte, hay algunas otras cortes federales?

Si, el Congreso usó su autorización recibida de la Constitución para establecer un sistema de cortes federales más bajas que consisten de, cortes del distrito y cortes de circuito.

78. ¿Quién nombra los jueces federales?

El Presidente los nombra con el consentimiento del Senado.

79. ¿Cómo se le puede remover a un juez federal de su puesto?

Un juez federal se puede remover solamente por el Congreso y al impugnarlo y encontrarlo culpable de crímenes o delitos menores igual que un oficial público.

La Guerra Entre los Estados — Guerra Civil

80. ¿Quién fué el Presidente durante la Guerra Civil?

Abraham Lincoln o, el "Honesto Abe" como lo conocían sus compatriotas, fue presidente durante la Guerra Civil. Fue el décimosexto presidente de los Estados Unidos.

81. ¿Cuándo comenzó la Guerra Civil y cuándo se terminó, y cuál fue su causa?

Comenzó en 1861 sobre el problema de la esclavitud y la doctrina de los "Derechos Estatales", que quería decir el derecho de los dueños de las plantaciones en los estados sureños de ser dueños de esclavos. La guerra se terminó en 1865.

82. ¿Cuándo y porqué se introdujo la esclavitud a la América?

En 1619, los mercaderes holandeses de esclavos trajeron de Africa a ésta gente y los vendieron a los primeros colonos. Los granjeros de Virginia y otras partes del Sur los deseaban como trabajadores para sus plantaciones.

83. ¿Cuál fue el resultado de la Guerra Civil?

Que se revocara la Esclavitud en 1863 con la "Proclamación de Emancipación" de Abraham Lincoln. Entonces en 1865, la Enmienda 13 se añadió a la Constitución revocando la esclavitud. Se conservó la unión de los Estados Unidos de América.

Gobiernos Estatales y Municipales

84. ¿Cómo se gobiernan los 50 estados?

Cada estado tiene su gobierno separado y se gobierna bajo su própia constitución. La constitución de un estado no puede estar en conflicto en ninguna manera con la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

85. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los poderes de los gobiernos estatales?

* Proveer escuelas
* Proteger la vida y la propiedad
* Proveer la salubridad y el bienestar de sus ciudadanos
* Reglamentar la organización y el funcionamiento de negocios, de las corporaciones y sus condiciones de trabajo.

86. ¿Quién formó la constitución estatal de cada estado?
Se formaron por la gente de cada estado a través de sus representantes elegidos.

87. ¿Quién hace las leyes estatales?
- La legislatura del estado hace las leyes.

88. ¿Cómo se eligen los legisladores estatales?
Los legisladores se eligen por voto directo del pueblo de cada estado.

89. ¿Cuál es el puesto más importante del gobierno estatal?
El gobernador es el ejecutivo principal del estado.

90. ¿Por quién y por cuánto tiempo se eligen los gobernadores?
Los gobernadores son elegidos por la gente de cada estado por un término de 4 años.

91. ¿Quién preside sobre el senado del estado?
El Teniente-gobernador preside.

92. ¿Qué otra forma de gobierno local existe?
Además de los gobiernos del condado y la ciudad, el pueblo y la villa también pueden tener una unidad de gobierno local.

93. ¿El condado es un gobierno importante local en muchos estados; el cual está a cargo del gobierno del condado?
Una Cámara de supervisores o comisionados normalmente está a cargo del gobierno del condado.

94. ¿Quién encabeza el gobierno municipal?
El alcalde o administrador municipal encabeza el gobierno municipal.

95. ¿Quién hace las leyes y los reglamentos locales de una ciudad?
El Consejo Municipal las hace.

96. ¿Cómo se llama la constitución de una ciudad y como se llaman las leyes municipales?
La constitución se llama un "charter" (la carta) y las leyes municipales se llaman "Ordinances" (reglamentos).

97. ¿De qué se tratan algunos de los reglamentos comunes?
* Reglamentos del tránsito y estacionamiento de vehículos
* La construcción de edificios
* Tirar la basura

Nuestra Bandera e Himno Nacional

98. ¿Cómo se llama nuestro himno nacional?

El "Star-Spangled Banner" (La Bandera con Barras y Estrellas)

99. ¿Cuáles son los colores de la bandera de los Estados Unidos y que significan?

Los colores son: rojo, que significa el valor; blanco, que significa la verdad; y, azul, que significa la justicia.

100. ¿Cuantas franjas tiene la bandera y que significan?

Hay 7 franjas rojas y 6 franjas blancas que simbolizan los 13 estados originales.

101. ¿Cuántas estrellas tiene la bandera de los Estados Unidos?

Hay 50 estrellas, cada una representa a un estado. La primera bandera de los E.U. tenía 13 estrellas, una para cada uno de los 13 estados originales, y una estrella se añadía cada vez que otro estado se unía a los Estados Unidos.

102. Dé usted la Promesa de Fidelidad.

"Prometo fidelidad a la bandera de los Estados Unidos de América y a la República que representa, una nación, bajo Dios, indivisible, con libertad y justicia para todos".

Al conocer las respuestas de éstas 102 preguntas, leyendo la Constitución en el Apéndice 7, al revisar la fotocopia que hizo usted de su solicitud, y al sentirse agusto con el inglés, podrá usted completar con éxito el Segundo Paso: La Audiencia Preliminar.

ETS CAI

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the correct answer from the four (4) possible answers given. During the test, you will silently read the question from your test book as the test center supervisor reads each question out loud (but not the answer choices). To pass the multiple choice section of the test, you must answer twelve (12) out of twenty (20) questions correctly. There is no point deduction for guessing the answers. If you think you know the correct answer but you are not sure, you have nothing to lose by selecting the answer you think is correct. Read all the answer choices before making your guess. You will have a better chance at selecting the correct answer if you can eliminate some of the choices as incorrect.

In our continuing effort to make the test questions as clear as possible, the exact wording of a question may be slightly different on your test form. Also, the order of the four (4) answer choices for each question (A, B, C, or D) may vary from the way they appear in this book. The Answer Key is on page 20.

1. When did Christopher Columbus voyage to America?

   A 1292
   B 1492
   C 1692
   D 1792

2. Settlers from England first came to America in the

   A 1200's
   B 1400's
   C 1600's
   D 1800's

3. The people who were living in North America when the first explorers arrived from Europe were the

   A Spanish
   B Native Americans
   C French
   D Dutch

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4. The first 13 states were called
   A colonies
   B dominions
   C provinces
   D counties

5. In the United States, July 4 is celebrated as

   A Bastille Day
   B Presidents' Day
   C Thanksgiving Day
   D Independence Day

6. The original 13 American colonies were mostly located along the

   A East Coast (Atlantic Ocean)
   B West Coast (Pacific Ocean)
   C shores of the Great Lakes
   D banks of the Mississippi River

7. People who are not yet naturalized citizens may

   A own property
   B travel on a United States passport
   C hold public office
   D vote in all elections

8. The leader of the American army in the Revolutionary War was

   A Thomas Jefferson
   B Benjamin Franklin
   C George Washington
   D James Madison

9. The Declaration of Independence was signed on

   A June 2, 1770
   B July 4, 1776
   C October 3, 1778
   D August 5, 1781

10. On the American flag, what do the stars stand for?

   A All the states
   B Only the states that signed the Constitution in 1789
   C Americans who have died in wars
   D All the Presidents of the United States

11. The Declaration of Independence stated that the colonies were

   A not under the control of Germany
   B loyal to the King of England
   C independent of each other
   D independent of England

12. The Declaration of Independence was written by

   A Thomas Jefferson
   B George Washington
   C Alexander Hamilton
   D Benjamin Franklin

13. The Bill of Rights gives basic civil rights to

   A naturalized citizens only
   B permanent residents only
   C only persons not accused of any crimes
   D all persons living in the United States

14. The national holiday on July 4 is called

   A Thanksgiving Day
   B Memorial Day
   C Flag Day
   D Independence Day

15. Where in North America were the 13 original American colonies located?

   A Along the shores of the Great Lakes
   B In the deserts of the Southwest
   C Along the West coast
   D Along the East coast

16. When is Independence Day?

   A April 15
   B May 30
   C July 4
   D December 25

17. How many branches does the United States government have?

   A Three
   B Four
   C Seven
   D Ten

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18. The main work of the Congress is to

A make laws
B decide legal cases
C see that laws are carried out
D deal with foreign countries

19. The Legislative branch of the United States government is called

A the State Department
B the General Assembly
C Congress
D the Cabinet

20. In what building does the Legislative branch of the United States government meet?

A The White House
B The Pentagon
C Independence Hall
D The Capitol

21. The two parts of the Congress of the United States are the

A Senate and the House of Representatives
B Senate and the General Assembly
C House of Representatives and the House of Delegates
D General Assembly and the House of Representatives

22. How many Senators represent each state?

A Each state has one Senator
B Each state has two Senators
C The number of Senators depends on the number of people in the state
D The number of Senators from each state is decided by the President

23. The Judicial branch of the United States government is made up of the

A Army and Navy
B State Department and Defense Department
C President's Cabinet
D Supreme Court and other federal courts

24. How many members does each state have in the House of Representatives?

A Each state has one Representative
B Each state has two Representatives
C The number of Representatives from a state depends on the number of people in the state
D The number of Representatives from each state is decided by the President

25. The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution are called the

A Rights of Man
B Monroe Doctrine
C Bill of Rights
D Declaration of Independence

26. The head of the Executive branch of the United States government is the

A Chief Justice of the United States
B President
C Attorney General
D Secretary of State

27. The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States is the

A Attorney General
B Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
C Secretary of Defense
D President

28. Under the Constitution, each branch of government is

A directed by the President
B independent of the other branches
C under the control of Congress
D directed by a member of the President's cabinet

29. The first President of the United States was

A George Washington
B Abraham Lincoln
C James Monroe
D John Adams

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30. The final approval of proposed changes (amendments) to the United States Constitution must come from the

A Congress
B voters in a national election
C state legislatures
D President

31. To vote in the United States, a citizen must

A own property
B have a steady job
C speak English clearly
D be old enough

32. In the American Revolution, the colonists were at war with

A Spain
B England
C Germany
D France

33. What is the Bill of Rights?

A A booklet written by Tom Paine in 1776
B Part of the Declaration of Independence
C The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution
D A list of rights granted by the King of England

34. Which of the following is located in the United States Capitol building?

A The President's offices
B Congress
C The Supreme Court
D The United States State Department

35. Elections for Presidents in the United States are held

A every four years
B every six years
C when Congress decides an election is needed
D when the President dies

36. United States women received the right to vote from

A the Declaration of Independence
B the original Constitution in 1789
C an amendment to the Constitution in 1920
D a law passed by Congress in 1935

37. In the 1600's, the colonists living along the Eastern sea coast were mainly from

A France
B Spain
C Germany
D England

38. Most of the first European settlers in the Southwest were

A Spanish
B Irish
C German
D Dutch

39. How many colonies were there at the time of the American Revolution?

A 7
B 10
C 13
D 20

40. Who was the United States President during the Civil War?

A Andrew Jackson
B Ulysses S. Grant
C Theodore Roosevelt
D Abraham Lincoln

41. In 1920, an amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to

A hold public office
B own property
C free speech
D vote

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42. How many branches do most state governments have?

A Two
B Three
C Four
D Six

43. The Legislative branch of a state government is usually made up of the

A Senate and the General Assembly
B Superior Courts and City Courts
C Attorney General and Secretary of State
D Governor and the Governor's staff

44. The Executive branch of a state government is usually headed by the

A President
B Governor
C Chief Justice
D Attorney General

45. The elected head of a city is usually called a

A Mayor
B President
C Regent
D Secretary

46. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a

A civil rights leader
B government official
C college president
D medical scientist

47. The highest ranking position in a state's government is the

A tax commissioner
B governor
C secretary of state
D president of the Senate

48. The capital of the United States is

A New York City, New York
B Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
C Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.)
D Boston, Massachusetts

49. During the Civil War, the South was also called the

A Confederacy
B Union
C Loyalists
D Colonies

50. The head of the Executive branch of the United States government is the

A Speaker of the House
B President
C Chief Justice
D Governor

51. The main work of the civil rights movement of the 1960's and 1970's was to

A gain greater freedom for the press
B gain equal rights for minority groups
C gain for women the right to vote
D protest the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War

52. The President of the U.S. is elected every

A year
B two years
C three years
D four years

53. In the United States who may vote?

A Only those who own land
B Only those who pass a literacy test
C Only residents
D Only citizens who are of age

54. The Civil War began because of

A disputes about taxes
B the South's attempt to leave the Union
C the Army's attempt to replace the President
D scandals in Washington

55. Which was the winning side in the Civil War?

A The North
B The South
C The Colonists
D The English

56. The U.S. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the

A Assembly
B Senate
C House of Delegates
D Lower House

57. In World War II, America fought against Japan, and

A Britain
B Korea
C Germany
D Russia

58. In World War II, America fought against Germany and

A China
B Japan
C Vietnam
D Russia

59. The President of the United States during the Civil War was

A Ulysses S. Grant
B Robert E. Lee
C George McClellan
D Abraham Lincoln

60. The United States entered World War II when Pearl Harbor was bombed by the

A Italians
B Germans
C Russians
D Japanese

61. A state government is headed by a

A mayor
B governor
C judge
D senator

62. After the Civil War, the states changed the Constitution in order to

A guarantee freedom of speech
B assure a free press
C protect the right to worship
D prohibit slavery

63. The issue of slavery was one cause of

A the American Revolution
B the Civil War
C World War I
D World War II

64. The President who led the Northern forces in the Civil War was

A George Washington
B Andrew Jackson
C Abraham Lincoln
D Jefferson Davis

65. A mayor is the head of the government in a

A state
B county
C city
D ward

66. The U.S. Civil War was fought in the

A 1770's
B 1860's
C 1920's
D 1950's

67. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader in

A a national civil rights movement
B founding new schools
C medical research
D founding the United Nations

68. The rapid increase in the number of people in the U.S. after the Civil War was caused primarily by

A the adding of new states
B millions of new immigrants
C Americans having larger families
D fewer men being lost in battle

69. The people living on the Eastern sea coast before the colonists came were the

A English
B French
C Dutch
D Native Americans

70. In the 1960's and 1970's, civil rights leaders worked primarily to change laws to help

A minorities
B working people
C farmers
D people with physical disabilities

71. From 1941 to 1945, the United States fought

A in World War I
B in World War II
C in the Korean War
D in the Vietnam War

72. Citizens can vote in the United States only if they

A are at least 18 years old
B own property
C have finished high school
D pay taxes each year

73. In the 1960's and 1970's, the United States fought in

A Germany
B Iran
C Vietnam
D China

74. The right of women to vote in the United States was provided for by

A the Civil Rights Act of 1964
B the original U.S. Constitution
C an amendment to the U.S. Constitution
D the Declaration of Independence

75. In the American Civil War, the Northern soldiers were called the

A Union Army
B Confederate Army
C Doughboys
D Minutemen

76. A change to the Constitution is called

A a bill
B an amendment
C a law
D a petition

77. Under the United States Constitution, can a state leave the United States?

A No, it is forbidden by the Constitution
B Yes, if the voters in the state vote to leave
C Yes, if the President approves
D Yes, if the United States House of Representatives approves

78. The United States President during the American Civil War was

A George Washington
B Abraham Lincoln
C Ulysses S. Grant
D Dwight Eisenhower

79. Under the United States Constitution, do any states have more rights than others?

A No, all states have equal rights
B Yes, older states have more rights
C Yes, states with more people have more rights
D Yes, states with more money have more rights

80. A person who wants to hold a meeting in the United States must

A receive a government permit
B notify the state police
C make a public announcement in a newspaper
D have no special permission

81. How are state Governors chosen?

A They are elected by the General Assembly
B They are appointed by the state cabinet
C They are elected by the voters in the state
D They are appointed by a committee from the chief political party

82. One of the issues that led to the United States Civil War was

A the rights of labor unions
B the federal income tax
C slavery
D women's right to vote

83. The United States has been in wars with Communist forces in

A Korea and Vietnam
B Germany and Japan
C Mexico and Chile
D Greece

84. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a

A signer of the Declaration of Independence
B President of the United States
C civil rights leader
D general in World War II

85. Freedom of the press and freedom of assembly are protected in the United States by the

A Magna Carta
B Declaration of Independence
C Articles of Confederation
D Bill of Rights

86. The President of the United States is also called the

A Chief Justice
B Attorney General
C Chief Executive
D Speaker of the House

87. The early North American settlers who lived along the Eastern sea coast were called

A unionists
B colonists
C confederates
D rebels

88. Who voyaged to America in 1492?

A Balboa
B Cortez
C Columbus
D DeSoto

89. The United States fought Communist forces

A in the Civil War
B in World War I
C in World War II
D in the Korean War

90. Who was a United States President in the 1860's?

A George Washington
B Franklin D. Roosevelt
C Abraham Lincoln
D John F. Kennedy

91. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader in efforts to help

A women get the right to vote
B medical science get funds for research
C older people get increased Social Security benefits
D minorities get equal rights and treatment

92. Which of these is <u>not</u> a branch of the United States government?

A Legislative
B Military
C Executive
D Judicial

93. How long must a person (who is not married to a United States citizen) be a lawful permanent resident of the United States before applying for citizenship?

A 30 days
B 1 year
C 5 years
D 10 years

94. The Judicial branch of a <u>state</u> government is made up of

A the Governor and the Governor's staff
B the Attorney General and the Attorney General's staff
C city and town police departments
D state courts

95. Under the United States Constitution, can the national government remove a state?

A No, states cannot be removed
B Yes, if the state residents and the United States Congress both vote for it
C Yes, if the President approves it
D Yes, if federal courts rule that the state government has broken a federal law

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96. In the United States, which of the following activities requires permission of the government?

A Holding a meeting
B Driving a car
C Making a public speech
D Writing about personal opinions in a newspaper

97. Who must approve the formation of a town or city government?

A The voters who would be in the town or city
B Governments of nearby towns and cities
C The state government
D The United States Congress

98. How many different national governments has United States had since the Revolutionary War?

A Only one - the current United States government
B Two
C Three
D Four

99. When was the Constitution accepted by all the states?

A 1757
B 1776
C 1789
D 1812

100. What was the first government the 13 states had after the Revolutionary War?

A A government under the Articles of Confederation which did not work well
B The current government under the Constitution
C A government in which Benjamin Franklin was king
D The states were colonies of France for about 10 years

101. Which army won the Revolutionary War?

A The Colonial Army
B The Confederate Army
C The English Army
D The Russian Army

102. Independence Hall in Philadelphia is important in American government because it is where the

A United States Congress meets
B Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed
C United States Department of State is located
D first five United States Presidents had their offices

103. What do the stripes on the United States flag stand for?

A The original 13 states
B Famous American leaders such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson
C The courage of American soldiers
D The rights listed in the Bill of Rights

104. Who interprets the laws made by Congress?

A The courts
B The military
C The Secretary of State
D The President

105. Women in the United States received the right to vote in

A 1789
B 1863
C 1920
D 1945

106. A change in the Constitution is called

A a codicil
B an appendix
C an amendment
D a proclamation

107. Does the President of the United States have any direct power over the United States armed forces?

A No, the President does not have any direct power over the United States armed forces
B Yes, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces
C Yes, the President holds the rank of General in the United States Army
D Yes, the President is also the Secretary of Defense

108. Where was the United States Constitution written?

A Independence Hall
B The Capitol Building
C The Pentagon
D The White House

109. The job of the Executive branch is to

A interpret laws made by Congress
B make new laws
C settle legal cases
D see that the laws are carried out

110. George Washington led the American armed forces in the

A Revolutionary War
B War of 1812
C Civil War
D war in Vietnam

111. The Declaration of Independence was written as a protest against

A slavery
B the strength of the military in United States government
C the attempts of the northern states to control the southern states
D the actions of the English against the colonists

112. The Declaration of Independence was written to express the opinions of

A English colonists in America
B land owners from the southern states of the United States
C business people in the southwestern states
D Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

113. The colonists went to war with England because

A they wanted to increase the amount of land they owned
B they thought English laws were unfair
C the English navy attacked colonial merchant ships
D they wanted to take over the English government

114. The American Revolution took place in the

A 1690's
B 1730's
C 1770's
D 1820's

115. July 4 is called Independence Day because on that day the

A Revolutionary War ended, making the colonies independent of England
B Constitution was signed, creating an independent government
C southern states declared their independence from the union
D Declaration of Independence was signed

116. Slavery was abolished in the United States in the

A 1770's
B 1860's
C 1890's
D 1920's

117. Free speech has been protected in the United States since the

A 1670's
B 1790's
C 1860's
D 1930's

118. In the 1600's, the section of North America that became the 13 original colonies was settled mostly by immigrants from what country?

A England
B Holland
C Spain
D Finland

119. Independence Day is officially celebrated in the United States on which of the following dates?

A January 1
B May 5
C July 4
D July 14

120. What language was spoken by most of the early European settlers in the southwest?

A English
B Spanish
C Portuguese
D French

121. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is best known for his work as a

A leader of the civil rights movement
B leader of the Congressional Black Caucus
C president of the NAACP
D United States delegate to the United Nations

122. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in

A Independence Hall
B the White House
C the Capitol Building
D Parliament

123. Non-citizens living in the United States are allowed to

A own land
B vote on local issues involving their communities
C travel to other countries using United States passports
D hold public office as elected officials at the local or state level

124. During the Civil War, which of the following states would have fought as part of the Confederacy?

A Georgia
B New York
C Pennsylvania
D New Hampshire

125. The freedoms guaranteed under the Bill of Rights apply to

A all people who live in the United States
B all people who own property in the United States
C all citizens who live in the United States
D citizens age 21 and over who live in the United States

126. Slavery was officially abolished in the United States just after the

A American Revolution
B War of 1812
C Civil War
D First World War

127. The stripes on the flag of the United States represent the

A first thirteen states
B first meeting between the Native Americans and the European settlers
C individual rights contained in the Bill of Rights
D colors worn by colonial soldiers in the Revolutionary War

128. Each term served by the President of the United States is intended to last for how many years?

A 2
B 4
C 6
D 8

129. After the Civil War the population of the United States grew and shifted to the

A East
B North
C South
D West

130. For a proposed change to be made to the United States Constitution, final approval must be given by a certain number of

A registered voters in the United States
B state legislatures
C members of Congress
D members of the electoral college

131. Why did the population of the United States grow so quickly in the years shortly after the Civil War?

A The United States conquered new territory and gave citizenship to persons living in those territories.
B There was a period of economic prosperity after the Civil War and people felt confident in their ability to support large families.
C Many people came to the United States from other countries to take advantage of the opportunities for land and jobs.
D Many slaves and indentured servants were brought to the United States to plant and harvest crops.

132. Which of the following changes in the United States flag is most likely to occur at some point in the future?

A The number of stars will increase.
B The number of stars will decrease.
C The number of stripes will increase.
D The number of stripes will decrease.

133. Americans were able to watch speeches by which of the following on their television sets?

A George Washington
B Abraham Lincoln
C Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
D Thomas Jefferson

134. Where does the president of the United States live?

A Independence Hall
B The White House
C Monticello
D Mount Vernon

135. Can a bill that has been passed by Congress but vetoed by the President ever become law?

A No, the President has final authority.
B Yes, if the bill is approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.
C Yes, if the United States Supreme Court chooses to overrule the veto.
D Yes, if a majority of state legislatures approve the bill.

136. The head of the Executive Branch of a state government is called the

A President
B Commander-in-Chief
C Governor
D Mayor

137. Which of the following was written first?

A The Declaration of Independence
B The Constitution
C The Bill of Rights
D The Emancipation Proclamation

138. Which of the following documents established the various branches of the United States government?

A The Declaration of Independence
B The Constitution of 1789
C The Bill of Rights
D The Rights of Man

139. The protests that were part of the Civil Rights movement illustrate the freedoms guaranteed to Americans by the

A Bill of Rights
B Declaration of Independence
C Constitution of 1789
D Emancipation Proclamation

140. What word is used for the action of a President who refuses to approve a new law that has been passed by Congress?

A Ratify
B Veto
C Appeal
D Condemn

141. Which of the following rules is used to decide how many individuals will represent a state in the House of Representatives?

A Each state has one representative.
B Each state has two representatives.
C States which are have more land area are allowed more representatives.
D States which have a larger population are allowed more representatives.

142. Which of the following statements best describes the power of the different branches of the federal government?

A The Executive Branch is the most powerful.
B The Legislative Branch is the most powerful.
C The Judicial Branch is the most powerful.
D No branch is most powerful; each branch has some power over the other branches.

143. Which of the following statements about state government is true?

A The required structure of state governments is described in the United States Constitution.
B Each state has its own constitution.
C State governments typically have more branches than does the federal government.
D The chief executive of a state government is chosen by the state legislature.

144. Thomas Jefferson is best known in United States history for

A writing the Declaration of Independence
B writing the United States Constitution
C leading the Continental army in the Revolutionary War
D serving as the first president of the United States

145. Which of the following states would most likely have approved the constitution by 1789?

A Florida
B New York
C Ohio
D California

146. Slavery in the United States was officially abolished by

A the Bill of Rights
B the Declaration of Independence
C a constitutional amendment passed in the early 1850's
D a constitutional amendment passed in the late 1860's

147. Freedom of the press has been a right guaranteed to the American people since the

A 1770's
B 1780's
C 1860's
D 1890's

148. The Bill of Rights is best described as

A the law that outlawed slavery
B the first ten amendments to the Constitution
C a document describing the goals and philosophy of the leaders of the civil rights movement
D a section of the Declaration of Independence which describes the laws the colonists felt were unfair

149. The Federal Judicial Branch consists of the

A Supreme Court only
B Supreme Court and other federal courts
C Supreme Court, other federal courts, and state courts
D Supreme Court, other federal courts, state courts, and city courts

150. Which of the following rules is used to decide how many individuals will represent a state in the Senate?

A Each state has one Senator.
B Each state has two Senators.
C States which have more land area are allowed more Senators.
D States which have a larger population are allowed more Senators.

ANSWER KEY FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 B	26 B	51 B	76 B	101 A	126 C
2 C	27 D	52 D	77 A	102 B	127 A
3 B	28 B	53 D	78 B	103 A	128 B
4 A	29 A	54 B	79 A	104 A	129 D
5 D	30 C	55 A	80 D	105 C	130 B
6 A	31 D	56 B	81 C	106 C	131 C
7 A	32 B	57 C	82 C	107 B	132 A
8 C	33 C	58 B	83 A	108 A	133 C
9 B	34 B	59 D	84 C	109 D	134 B
10 A	35 A	60 D	85 D	110 A	135 B
11 D	36 C	61 B	86 C	111 D	136 C
12 A	37 D	62 D	87 B	112 A	137 A
13 D	38 A	63 B	88 C	113 B	138 B
14 D	39 C	64 C	89 D	114 C	139 A
15 D	40 D	65 C	90 C	115 D	140 B
16 C	41 D	66 B	91 D	116 B	141 D
17 A	42 B	67 A	92 B	117 B	142 D
18 A	43 A	68 B	93 C	118 A	143 B
19 C	44 B	69 D	94 D	119 C	144 A
20 D	45 A	70 A	95 A	120 B	145 B
21 A	46 A	71 B	96 B	121 A	146 D
22 B	47 B	72 A	97 C	122 A	147 B
23 D	48 C	73 C	98 B	123 A	148 B
24 C	49 A	74 C	99 C	124 A	149 B
25 C	50 B	75 A	100 A	125 A	150 B

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CASAS

BASIC CITIZENSHIP SKILLS PRACTICE EXAMINATION

Classroom
Version A

WRITING TEST DIRECTIONS: Your teacher will read two sentences. Write them on the lines below.

A. _____

B. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Select the one best answer to complete each sentence. Fill in the circle for each test item in the answer box on the left.

PRACTICE
Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
6 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
8 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

SCORE
Items 1-15 | Writing
A 0 1
B 0 1
○ PASS
○ FAIL

PRACTICE

The first president of the United States was . . .
A. George Washington
B. Benjamin Franklin
C. Thomas Jefferson
D. Abraham Lincoln

1. Independence Day is on . . .
   A. January 1
   B. April 15
   C. July 4
   D. December 25

2. There are two senators from each . . .
   A. city
   B. county
   C. district
   D. state

3. Congress is made up of . . .
   A. the Senate and the House of Representatives
   B. the president and his Cabinet
   C. the Supreme Court
   D. the White House

4. To vote in the United States, you must be at least . . .
   A. 16 years old
   B. 18 years old
   C. 21 years old
   D. 25 years old

5. We elect a president every . . .
   A. two years
   B. four years
   C. six years
   D. eight years

6. The U.S. president selects . . .
   A. the representatives
   B. the governors
   C. the senators
   D. the Supreme Court justices

7. The head executive of a state is called . . .
   A. a governor
   B. a mayor
   C. a senator
   D. a representative

8. A change to the U.S. Constitution is called . . .
   A. a supreme law
   B. a bill
   C. an amendment
   D. an inauguration

9. The stripes on the U.S. flag represent the 13 original . . .
   A. states
   B. amendments
   C. senators
   D. settlers

10. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is . . .
    A. the Bill of Rights
    B. the national anthem
    C. the supreme law of the land
    D. the introduction to the Constitution

11. The 50th state to join the United States was . . .
    A. Texas
    B. Oregon
    C. Hawaii
    D. Idaho

12. When the Pilgrims came to America, they were helped by . . .
    A. the government
    B. England
    C. the president
    D. the Indians

13. The Declaration of Independence was signed . . .
    A. in 1767
    B. in 1776
    C. in 1778
    D. in 1787

14. Abraham Lincoln was president during . . .
    A. the Revolutionary War
    B. the Boston Tea Party
    C. the Civil War
    D. the War of 1812

15. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a famous . . .
    A. civil rights leader
    B. senator
    C. chief justice
    D. governor

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BASIC CITIZENSHIP SKILLS PRACTICE EXAMINATION

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE

●ⒷⒸⒹ

1 ⒶⒷ●Ⓓ
2 ⒶⒷⒸ●
3 ●ⒷⒸⒹ
4 Ⓐ●ⒸⒹ
5 Ⓐ●ⒸⒹ
6 ⒶⒷⒸ●
7 ●ⒷⒸⒹ
8 ⒶⒷ●Ⓓ
9 ●ⒷⒸⒹ
10 Ⓐ●ⒸⒹ
11 ⒶⒷ●Ⓓ
12 ⒶⒷⒸ●
13 Ⓐ●ⒸⒹ
14 ⒶⒷ●Ⓓ
15 ●ⒷⒸⒹ

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Select the one best answer to complete each sentence. Fill in the circle for each question in the box on the left. When you are finished, check your answers (see back).

PRACTICE
The first president of the United States was . . .
A. George Washington
B. Benjamin Franklin
C. Thomas Jefferson
D. Abraham Lincoln

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D. December 25

2. There are two senators from each . . .
A. city
B. county
C. district
D. state

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B. the president and his Cabinet
C. the Supreme Court
D. the White House

4. To vote in the United States, you must be at least . . .
A. 16 years old
B. 18 years old
C. 21 years old
D. 25 years old

5. We elect a president every . . .
A. two years
B. four years
C. six years
D. eight years

6. The U.S. president selects . . .
A. the representatives
B. the governors
C. the senators
D. the Supreme Court justices

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C. the president
D. the Indians

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A. in 1767
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A. the Revolutionary War
B. the Boston Tea Party
C. the Civil War
D. the War of 1812

15. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a famous . . .
A. civil rights leader
B. senator
C. chief justice
D. governor

WRITING 106

1. You must be a United States citizen to vote.
2. Thanksgiving is a national holiday.

SCORING

Scoring the Writing Test:
0 points - Nothing written, not understandable, many major errors, wrote the wrong sentence, or completely illegible
1 point - Correct meaning is communicated. May contain minor grammar, spelling or capitalization errors.

To pass the test:
Minimum 9 correct out of items 1-15 *and* at least one of two written sentences with score of 1.

107

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Basic Citizenship Skills Examination

Study Questions for the INS English/Civics Exam

1. What are the colors of our flag?
2. How many stars are there on our flag?
3. What color are the stars on our flag?
4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
5. How many stripes are there on the flag?
6. What color are the stripes?
7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
8. How many states are there in the Union?
9. What is the 4th of July?
10. What is the date of Independence Day?
11. Independence from whom?
12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
13. Who was the first President of the United States?
14. Who elects the President of the United States?
15. Who becomes President of the United States if the President should die?
16. For how long do we elect the President?
17. What is the Constitution?
18. Can the Constitution be changed?
19. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
20. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
21. How many branches are there in our government?
22. What are the three branches of our government?
23. What is the legislative branch of our government?
24. Who makes laws in the United States?
25. What is Congress?
26. What are the duties of Congress?
27. Who elects Congress?
28. How many senators are there in Congress?
29. For how long do we elect each senator?
30. How many representatives are there in Congress?
31. For how long do we elect the representatives?
32. What is the executive branch of our government?
33. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
34. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
35. What is the supreme law of the United States?
36. What is the Bill of Rights?
37. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and Vice President should die?
38. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
39. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
40. How many terms can a President serve?
41. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
42. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name one of these requirements.
43. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
44. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
45. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
46. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
47. What is the head executive of state called?
48. What is the head executive of a city called?
49. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
50. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
51. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
52. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
53. What is the national anthem of the United States?
54. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
55. Who signs a bill into law?
56. What is the highest court in the United States?
57. Who was President during the Civil War?
58. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
59. What special group advises the President?
60. Which President is called the "Father of our country"?
61. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
62. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
63. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
64. Who has the power to declare war?
65. What kind of government does the United States have?
66. Which President freed the slaves?
67. In what year was the Constitution written?
68. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
69. Where does Congress meet?
70. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
71. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
72. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
73. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
74. What is the United States Capitol?
75. What is the White House?
76. Where is the White House located?
77. What is the name of the President's official home?
78. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
79. Who is Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. military?
80. Which President was the first Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. military?
81. In what month do we vote for the President?
82. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
83. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
84. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?
85. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
86. How many states are there in the United States?

Answers to Study Questions

1. Red, White, and Blue
2. 50
3. White
4. One for each state in the Union
5. 13
6. Red and White
7. They represent the original 13 states
8. 50
9. Independence Day
10. July 4th
11. England
12. England
13. George Washington
14. The electoral college
15. Vice-President
16. Four years
17. The supreme law of the land
18. Yes
19. Amendments
20. 27
21. 3
22. Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary
23. Congress
24. Congress
25. The Senate and the House of Representatives
26. To make laws
27. The people
28. 100
29. 6 years
30. 435
31. 2 years
32. The President, Vice President, and the Cabinet
33. The Supreme Court
34. To interpret laws
35. The Constitution
36. The first 10 amendments of the Constitution
37. Speaker of the House of Representatives
38. Germany, Italy, and Japan
39. Hawaii and Alaska
40. 2
41. A civil rights leader
42. Must be a natural born citizen of the United States; must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve; must have lived in the United States at least 14 years
43. Two (2) from each state
44. Appointed by the President
45. Nine (9)
46. For religious freedom
47. Governor
48. Mayor
49. Thanksgiving
50. Thomas Jefferson
51. July 4, 1776
52. That all people are created equal
53. The Star-Spangled Banner
54. Eighteen (18)
55. The President
56. The Supreme Court
57. Abraham Lincoln
58. Freed many slaves
59. The Cabinet
60. George Washington
61. The American Indians (Native Americans)
62. The Mayflower
63. Colonies
64. The Congress
65. A republic; a democracy
66. Abraham Lincoln
67. 1787
68. The Bill of Rights
69. In the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
70. Everyone (citizens and non-citizens living in the U.S.)
71. The Preamble
72. Obtain federal government jobs; travel with a U.S. passport; right to vote
73. The right to vote
74. The place where Congress meets
75. The President's official home
76. Washington D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)
77. The White House
78. Freedom of: speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, and, requesting change of the government
79. The President
80. George Washington
81. November
82. January
83. There is no limit
84. There is no limit
85. Democratic and Republican
86. Fifty (50)

PRACTICE DICTATION

CASAS

Basic Citizenship Skills Examination

The following sentences are examples of the types of sentences used on the writing section of the CASAS Basic Citizenship Skills Examination:

1. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.
2. The United States has fifty (50) states.
3. George Bush was the President of the United States.
4. There are two (2) Senators from each state.
5. The Congress makes the laws in the United States.
6. I live in (state in which examinee resides).
7. The Congress meets in the Capitol.
8. The President works in Washington, D.C.
9. George Washington was the first President.
10. The President appoints the Supreme Court justices.
11. Thanksgiving is in November.
12. You must be a United States citizen to vote.
13. The American flag has fifty (50) stars.
14. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States.
15. Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War.
16. The President lives in the White House.
17. The American flag has thirteen (13) stripes.
18. The Vice President works in Washington, D.C.
19. We have freedom of speech in the United States.
20. The Congress has two (2) houses.

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The American Social History Project at the Center for Media and Learning has produced books, CD ROM's and video on American social history. They can be contacted at 99 Hudson Street, 3rd floor, New York, New York 10013. Telephone: (212) 966 4248.

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(Also known as **Of the People** developed by the Center for Applied Linguistics.)

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Immigration and Naturalization Service, Western Region, Forms Center West, 5600 Rickenbacker Road, Bldg. 6E, Bell, CA 90201. Or fax requests to (213) 526-7682. For excessive ordering delays, call Delia Ramirez at (714) 643-4988.

***The Government Citizenship Textbook Series.** Center for Applied Linguistics.
Available free of charge. Not to be sold or attached to any other fee for service schedule.
(1) For the People (M-302)
(2) By the People (M-303)
(3) Of the People (M-304)

***Application for Naturalization.** (N-400 - Form WR-658)
Education providers and non-profits use this form for instructional purposes.

***INS Pamphlets.** (N-17 and M-76 pamphlets - Form WR-658)
These pamphlets provide information about INS naturalization guidelines.

***Naturalization Form.** (N-400 package - Form WR-724)
Applicants use this form to apply for naturalization.

VIDEO MATERIALS

ENTRY PUBLISHING, INC.
27 West 96th St., New York, NY 10025 (212) 662-9703

Our Constitution: The Document that Gave Birth to a Nation.
A dramatic illustration of the historical significance of the Constitution, its stucture, functions and present day meaning.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Amnesty Television Project, Division of Adult and Occupational Education, Room 237, 1320 W. 3rd. St., Los Angeles, CA 90017 Contact: Elsa Zamora (213) 625-6651.

Amnesty America - The Second Step. Series of 20-1/2 hour programs.
This series provides amnesty preparation students with information regarding INS rules and regulations, forms and completion of Phase II IRCA legalization requirements. It also contains educational components in history and government, as well as test-taking skills.
Available in English and Spanish.

***Application for Naturalization.** Instructions on how to fill out form N-400.
Available in English and Spanish.

VIDEO LANGUAGE PRODUCTS
P.O. Box 30675, Los Angeles, CA 90030

The INS Interview. Weinberg. 175 questions and answers, including a written transcript of the INS interview questions.

COMPUTER-AIDED INSTRUCTION RESOURCES

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
1937 Grand Avenue, Baldwin, NY 11510 (800) 645-3739

***Computerized Citizenship Preparation Program.** 1994.
Voice interactive software to help prospective citizens prepare for the INS Citizenship Test. Requires MS-DOS computer with 512K memory, microphone, headset, sound device (Sound Blaster, DigiSpeech, or Covox), and a VGA or MCGA monitor. Sample disk available.

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TEACHER TRAINING RESOURCES

COMPREHENSIVE ADULT STUDENT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (CASAS)
8910 Clairemont Mesa Blvd., San Diego, CA 92123 (619) 292-2900

California IRCA/ SLIAG Teacher Training Teleconference Series.
Series of 8 Videotapes.
This series is designed to assist ESL instructors in areas ranging from using a competency-based approach to curriculum development, lesson planning and teaching. Tape 8 focuses on teaching Citizenship. The series also assists instructors in how to teach ESL at the Literacy and Beginning levels.

CURRICULUM PUBLICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE
Western Illinois University, 46 Horrabin Hall, Macomb, IL 61455 (800) 322-3905

Building Bridges: A Resource Guide on Citizenship. Becker. 1993

THE IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER
1663 Mission St., Ste. 602, San Francisco, CA 94103

Naturalization: A Guide for Legal Practitioners and Other Community Advocates. Cohen, Boyer and others.

Naturalization Group Processing. A Step by Step Guide for Providing Efficient, Effective Naturalization Assistance.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER
1636 W. Eighth St., Ste. 205, Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 487-2531

Guide to Alien Elegibility for Federal Programs.

Helping New New Yorkers

A column appearing every Wednesday in The New York Daily News

by Allan Wernick, J.D

September 11, 1996

Q. In May 1995 my wife arrived here with a valid, multiple entry tourist visa. The U.S. consul inthe Philippines had issued her the visa. When she arrived at the JFK International Airport, an INS officer searched her and found a letter in her jacket recommending her for a job. The INS sent herback to the Philippines on the same day. The officer stamped her passport "canceled." Can she get another visitors visa to come to the United States?

Anonymous, Manhattan

A. Your wife will have a hard time getting a new visitor's visa. No law absolutely bars her from getting the visa, but convincing the U.S. consul to give her a new one will be difficult. I'm always amazed how many people coming to "visit" the United States get caught with job letters in a purse or briefcase.

Q. I have a Polish friend who came here five years ago. Two years ago she filed for political asylum and the INS still hasn't given her an answer. She would like to go visit her family back home in Poland. Can she do that?

A.M., The Bronx

A. The INS doesn't normally grant advanced parole (permission to re-enter the United States after travel abroad) to asylum applicants. Unless she has a very strong asylum claim and she needs to travel because of an extreme family or business emergency, I doubt that the INS will grant her request. Besides, if your friend were to go to Poland for a visit, the INS may wonder if she still has a fear of being persecuted there.

Wouldn't you?

Q. Shortly after I arrived in this country, I got a job as a babysitter. The family I worked for filed immigration papers for me. After three years working for them, I left the job. My former employers never withdrew the papers they had filed for me. Now I am coming close to the front of the line for my green card. Can I get my green card based on my former employers' papers?

Name withheld, Brooklyn

A. Probably not. At your final INS interview, you must provide a recent letter from your employer showing that the job is still available. The INS won't give you a green card based on that job without a current job offer letter from your former employers. However, if you find a new employer-sponsor, you may be able to keep your place in line for a green card. Maybe you can find a new job as a babysitter. Then, if the INS has already approved a petition filed by your old employer, it's possible that you can keep your old place in line.

Q. My husband is a 28-year-old legal immigrant. He came to the United States in 1985. Recently he was convicted on eight felony counts, including conspiracy to extortion, kidnaping, two counts of threat, two counts of assault with a deadly weapon, and first degree theft. He was found guilty by a jury on December 28, 1995. I am U.S. citizen and so is our daughter. My husband is first eligible for parole in the year 2000. His lawyer is appealing his case. Will they deport him? I am only 20 years and our daughter is only two months old. I am still attending college and I am desperate to keep him here.

Jinny Lynn, Brooklyn

A. Unless your husband wins his appeal (or his appeal is still pending) the INS will deport him from the United States when he completes his prison term. Until the law changed on April 24, 1996 your husband could have asked an immigration judge to "waive" his deportation. But Congress eliminated this "212(c)" waiver for people convicted of almost all serious crimes. Some in Congress want to bring this waiver back for people with strong ties to the United States. It is possible that before your husband is released from prison the law will change, allowing him to apply for a deportation waiver. Lawyers argue that 212(c) relief should still be available fc. people, like your husband, who were convicted before the new law was enacted. The courts have yet to rule on this issue.

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Helping New New Yorkers

A column appearing every Wednesday in The New York Daily News

by Allan Wernick, J.D

September 18, 1996

Q. I became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1990 but my wife didn't pass the test. We have two kids who are permanent residents. How can my children become U.S. citizens?

Chy Svay, Bronx

A. If they are living with you and they are under 18, you can file naturalization petitions for your children. Unlike most other naturalization applicants, the INS will require them to show that they can speak, read or write English. Nor will the INS test them on U.S. history or government. They can be naturalized regardless of how long they have been permanent residents of the United States.

Q. Thank you for your interest in the immigrant community. Your column is really making a difference in our lives.

I applied for a green card through the CSS/LULAC late amnesty program. The INS gave me a work permit, but I am still waiting for my green card. Should I expect my green card any time soon?

H.B., Bronx

A. There is still no word on when the CSS\LULAC applicants will be considered for green cards.

"CSS/LULAC" is shorthand for the federal court decisions forcing the INS to accept amnesty green card applications after the original May 4, 1988 filing deadline. In the CSS/LULAC cases, then courts found that the INS had been discouraging qualified people from applying for their amnesty green cards. To even be considered for a CSS/LULAC green card, an applicant must have been in the United States since before January 1, 1982.

We are still waiting to hear the results of the negotiations between lawyers for the CSS/LULAC applicants and the INS. The purpose of the negotiations is to decide who among the CSS/LULAC applicants will finally get green cards. The INS has been very busy with the Cuban refugee crisis so the discussions have been delayed. Keep reading The Daily News for up-to-date information on the CSS/LULAC litigation.

Q. After thirteen years in the United States, I have decided to become a U.S. citizen. The INS has scheduled my naturalization

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interview for the end of September. My mother, here on a visitor's visa, wants to become a permanent resident. Should I bring my mother to my naturalization interview and ask the INS to interview her as well? If not, how do I file for her?

B.R., Brooklyn

A. To petition for a permanent resident visa for your mother, you must first become a U.S. citizen. There is no point in bringing your mother to your naturalization interview. If all goes well at your interview, you should be sworn-in as a citizen before the end of this year. Immediately after your searing-in, your mother can file for her green card. She can even file that same day, if all her papers are ready. Your mother applies for permanent residence by filing INS Form I-485 along with your petition for her, Form I-130. The filing fees for the two forms total $210. You can get the necessary INS forms by calling (212) 206-6500.

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Helping New New Yorkers

A column appearing every Wednesday in The New York Daily News

by Allan Wernick, J.D

November 13, 1996

Q. I've been married to a U.S. citizen since 1992. When will I first become eligible for U.S. citizenship? I became a permanent resident a year and the half ago.

Carolyn Holdin, Brooklyn

A. You can become a citizen three years after you married. That's if you remain married to (and living with) your U.S. citizen husband. You'll be taking advantage of the special three-year rule for the spouse of a U.S. citizen. Most permanent residents must wait five years to qualify for naturalization. You can count the three years from the date of your marriage, not from the date you became a permanent resident. That's because you were already a permanent resident at the time of your marriage. If you had married first, and then become a permanent resident, you would count the three years from the time you first became a resident.

You may file you naturalization application 90 days before your third wedding anniversary.

Q. The State Division of Professional Licensing Services in Albany is blocking my Pharmacist License because I don't yet have a green card. I was admitted in as a parolee from the former USSR. The INS told me that I must wait until July 1997 before I can become a permanent resident. What am I supposed to do? Go on welfare?

Igor Burdonov, Brooklyn

A. New York State Law limits the licensing of Pharmacists to permanent residents and U.S. citizens. That's too bad. New York needs more health professionals, especially ones who fluent in Russian, and other languages spoken by new immigrants. Until you get permanent residence, try getting a job that requires your expertise, but doesn't require a license. An example is a sales job with a pharmaceutical company.

Q. I sponsored my stepson for a green card. He's been in this country as a permanent resident now for one year. He will be 18 years old next April. I would like to know if he is already a citizen since I am a naturalized citizen? If not, how can he become a U.S. citizen?

St. Clair Fraser, Brooklyn

A. Even though a stepparent can petition for a stepchild for permanent residence, stepchildren don't become U.S. citizens at the time of a stepparent's naturalization. And, a stepparent can't file a naturalization petition for a stepchild. Your stepson must file for naturalization himself once he reaches the age of 18. He'll have to meet all of the basic requirements for U.S. citizenship: five years here as a permanent resident, the ability to write and speak English, basic knowledge of U.S. government and history and basic knowledge of the government and history of the United States. As explained in the question from Carolyn Holden above, if he marries a U.S. citizen, he can be naturalized three years after his marriage.

Q. I am a 26-year-old woman. I came to the United States with a J-1 exchange visitor's visa. I found out a year later that I was illegal and felt so ashamed. Now it's been three years and my only way to get a green card is through the lottery. Will it be a lottery in 1997? If so, when will it be. I am from France and I have tried for past two years unsuccessfully. I am desperate and don't want to be undocumented alien anymore. I want to pay taxes like everybody else.

Name withheld, Manhattan

A. The U.S Department of State will hold a lottery in 1997 for another 55,000 visas. I'll be providing up-to-date information about the lottery as it becomes available. We should find out the details about the next visa lottery with the next few weeks.

Many (but not all) J-1 exchange visitors are barred from permanent residence until they first spend two years at home. Though some who are barred can get the INS to waive this "home residence" requirement. You are subject to the home residence requirement if you received money for your J-1 program from the French government or the U.S. government. You are also subject to the home residence requirement if you came here for graduate medical education or training. Check with an immigration law expert to make sure that you are are not subject to the two-year home residence requirement.

Some J-1 visitors are subject to the home residence requirement because they are learning a skill needed back home. However, the French government has not designated any skills for this purpose, so you needn't be concerned about it.

Helping New New Yorkers

A column appearing every Wednesday in The New York Daily News

by Allan Wernick, J.D

February 12, 1997

Q. I came here with an H1-A nurses' visa in February 1995. Unluckily, I didn't work for the institution that brought me to the United States. Finally, my visa expired so I'm out of legal status. Now, I've found a facility that is willing to sponsor me. According to them, under the new immigration law I have to go back to my country of origin (Philippines) to get a new nonimmigrant visa or to get a green card. Is that correct?

Lady from Brooklyn

A. To get a new nonimmigrant work visa, you'll probably have to go back to the Philippines. Prior to the 1996 immigration law, you might have tried to get a new visa at a U.S. consulate in Canada. Now, most people unlawfully in the United States must apply for a new nonimmigrant visa in their country of nationality. The only exception is for people who can show extraordinary reasons why they can't go home for their visa.

You might also have to return home to get a permanent visa. Except for certain relatives of U.S. citizens, the right of people in the United States unlawfully to be interviewed here for residence will end on September 30, 1997. Congress may extend this right, but no one knows if they will.

Starting now, you probably won't be able to get permanent residence until after the September 30, 1996 cutoff. If Congress extends the right of out-of-status immigrant visa applicants to process in the United States, you can apply for your immigrant visa here. If not, you'll have to go home to the Philippines.

Q. Four years ago I failed my citizenship test because I can't hear well. I speak English but I couldn't write what they told me. I can read my wife's lips but they wouldn't let her tell me what to write. I am 65 years old and worked in the United States for 19 years. All my family are U.S. citizens and I would like to be one too. Please, help.

Jagot Persaud, New York

A. If you now have more than 15 years as a permanent resident, you can become a U.S. citizen without reading, writing, or speaking English. That's the rule for applicants like yourself who are 55 years old or older. However, you must still answer questions regarding the government and history of the United States. Ask the examiner to write out the questions for you. Or, you can take a pre-interview written civic knowledge exam. To find out about an exam cite near you, call the Immigration Hotline at (718) 899- 4000.

Q. I came here in 1991 as a visitor and got married. Recently my spouse became a U.S. citizen and I am applying for my residence. I have a 6 « year-old daughter in Russia. My husband is not her biological father. What are the procedures? I called an immigration hotline and the supervisor suggested that I ask about my daughter at my INS immigrant visa

interview. But I haven't seen my child in five years. Can you help?

Larissa Bilenkin, Brooklyn

A. Your new husband can immediately petition for your daughter as his stepdaughter. The immigration laws consider him your child's "parent," because he married you before your daughter's eighteenth birthday. He should immediately file INS form I-130 and attach your marriage certificate, your daughter's birth certificate, and proof that he is a U.S. citizen. He doesn't have to wait until your immigrant visa interview. If he files now, she should get to the United States in six to nine months.

Citizenship Q &A

Beginning this week, each Wednesday I'll publish some of the 100 INS citizen exam questions, with the answers, that the INS uses to test "civic knowledge." The first ones are easy. See if you know the answers.

Questions:

1. What are the colors of our flag? 2. How many stars are there in our flag? 3. What color are the stars on our flag? 4. What do the stars on the flag mean? 5. How many stripes are there in the flag?

Answers: 1. Red, white and blue 2. 50 3. White 4. One for each state in the union 5. 13

Helping New New Yorkers

A column appearing every Wednesday in The New York Daily News

by Allan Wernick, J.D

April Special on the new Affidavit of Support rules (Prior to editing)

Q. A relative is sponsoring me for a green card. What's the new law regarding affidavits of support?

A. To get a green card, you must prove you can live here without needing welfare. We call this proving you won't become a "public charge." Under current law, an affidavit of support is just one of many ways to prove you won't need welfare. Once the new law takes effect, you'll have no choice. Your petitioning relative must submit an affidavit for you. If your relative doesn't have enough income or assets, another person can consign the affidavit. The law provides exceptions only for people battered spouses and children and active members of the armed forces.

Q. How much money or income must my relative have?

A. Your petitioning sponsor (or a consigner) must prove he or she can support you at 125% of the federal poverty guideline for a family that includes you, your sponsor, and your sponsor's family. A sponsor can use assets to supplement income. Under the 1996 poverty guidelines, a family of four needs an annual income of 19,500.

Q. I hear that the new affidavit will be a contract. What does that mean?

A. The affidavit will be a contract between you, anyone who signs the affidavit, and the government. If your sponsor won't provide for you, you can sue them. If you receive benefits, the government can collect the cost from your sponsor. In most cases, your sponsor's obligations will continue until you become a U.S. citizen or you have worked 40 quarters (the equivalent of ten years). The rule doesn't apply for some benefits including emergency Medicaid, child nutrition, and elementary and secondary education.

The obligation applies only to government benefits, not to private debts. If you go into debt by buying a car or refrigerator, your sponsor isn't responsible.

Q. When does the new affidavit rule take effect?

A. Sixty days after the INS issues a new affidavit of support form. That should be soon.

FROM:

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP: YOUR COMPLETE GUIDE

by Allan Wernick

Available Mid - February 1997, Prima Publishing*

H-1B AND TN STATUS FOR TEMPORARY PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

From Chapter 14

H-1B and TN status are for aliens working in professional positions. TN status is available only to Canadians and Mexicans under the NAFTA treaty. Unlike for most permanent employment visas, you can get the H-1B or TN status even if many U.S. workers can do the job.

H-1B STATUS

H-1B status allows you to work for a U.S. employer for up to a total of six years. The INS will approve an H-1 petition in intervals of up to three years at a time. You can get the visa with no experience, provided you have a four-year college degree or the equivalent in education and experience. You may have obtained your education and experience either here or abroad. You can even get H-1B status if you are or have been in the United States illegally, although you will have to leave the country to get the visa. You can't petition for yourself for H-1B status. An H-1B employer can be an individual, partnership or a corporation. To get H-1B status, your employer must pay you the greater of prevailing wage for the position or the wage paid to workers in similar positions in the company.

You Don't Have to be Special, Just Qualified

U.S. immigration law calls H-1B jobs "specialty occupations." But you don't have to be "special" to get H-1B status, you just have to have a four-year degree or the equivalent. And, unlike most immigrant visa applications, your employer doesn't have to prove that no U.S. workers are ready willing and able to do your job. Even if hundreds of people qualify for the position, your employer can choose you for the job and petition for you for H-1B status.
James' story illustrates how a person with the minimum qualifications can get H-1B status despite their being qualified lawful U.S. worker applicants for the position.

James' story:

James from England managed to get a degree in Business Management from the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), but just barely. He spent most of his time in college going to parties. As a result his grades suffered. He did graduate, but he was near the bottom of his class.

James had difficulty getting a job offer after graduation. Finally, through a friend of his uncle, he found a position as a junior hotel executive. The job required a college degree in Business Administration or Hotel Management, but did not require experience. Although the employer had not been advertising, he routinely got 30 to 40 letters per week from applicants looking for a position. Nevertheless, because the employer was a friend of James' uncle, he offered James the position and petitioned for him for H-1B status. James applied to change from F-1 to H-1B status and was successful. Hundreds of workers qualify for the position, but H-1B

status does not require the showing of the unavailability of lawful U.S. workers. The INS approved his change of status for a period of three years. He may later extend that for an additional three years for a total of six years.

The Degree Requirement

A key element in getting H-1B status is proving that the job the employer offers you customarily requires a four-year college degree as a condition of employment. Even if you have a degree, you cannot get an H-1B visa if the job does not require a degree.

Some professional positions almost always require a bachelors' degree or higher. Examples are school teacher, college or university professor, engineer, and architect. Some positions are not so obvious. The position of manager of a small shoe store would not normally require a specific bachelors' degree. So, you would have great difficulty getting H-1B status to be a shoe store manager. The position of accountant would usually require a degree in accounting and would support an application for H-1B status.

Take the example of a small manufacturing company that employs a secretary, a sales representative, a buyer, a manager and an engineer.

The secretary would probably not be considered a professional. The position rarely requires a four-year degree. The sales representative and buyer might be considered professionals, but only if the buying and selling requires expertise normally acquired through a college education. An example, would be a job selling or buying engineering products or chemicals.
The manager may or may not be a professional. If the manager must understand international finance or law, and the volume of business justifies the manager spending most of his time using this knowledge, this may be an H-1B position. The manager's job might be considered professional if the job requires special knowledge normally acquired through a college education. If the manager's job generally requires less than a college degree, the position will be considered nonprofessional. The position of engineer is usually considered a professional position, since to be an engineer, you usually need a four-year college degree.

The stories of Tommy and Mary illustrate the importance of showing the relationship between an H-1B applicant's education and the job duties.

Tommy's story:

Tommy from Thailand had studied engineering in his country and wanted to come to the United States to work as an engineer. He had his school records evaluated by a professional academic evaluation service in the United States. The service reported that, indeed, his education was the equivalent of a U.S. Bachelor of Science degree in engineering. Though he has no work experience, a recruiter from Silicon Valley Engineering Associates, a U.S. company, offered him a job as an engineer.
Tommy's is an easy H-1B case. A degree in engineering is clearly a customary degree for a position as an engineer.

Mary's story:

Mary from Ethiopia received a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from a university in her country. Her concentration was in International Relations. While in New York on holiday, she began looking for a job that would qualify her for H-1B status based on her new degree. She looked for teaching jobs in a variety of subjects, including social science in a high school, history and political science in colleges. She even tried to get a job teaching in a private elementary school. She also looked for a job as a researcher in the field of government or political science. Finally, she obtained a job as an editor for a publication which wrote and distributed high school textbooks about the United Nations and international relations.

While Mary had no experience in this area, her Bachelors' degree in Political Science and the fact that she took

several courses in International Relations qualified her for the position. Her employer explained in a letter to the INS that Mary was doing more than just correcting grammar and spelling. She was editing the text for factual accuracy. Her job also required research on the world history and government. The INS decided that her degree qualified her for the position of Editor.

Proving You Have the Minimum Qualifications

To get H-1B status you must possess the equivalent of a U.S. Bachelors Degree or higher, or you must have the equivalent in experience and education combined. As discussed above, your education must be a customary requirement for your job.
Many professional evaluation services are available to help you find out the U.S. educational equivalence of your credentials. Some of these evaluation services will consider experience and on the job training as a substitute for education. So, for instance, if your education is only the equivalent of three years of U.S. college education and you have three or more years experience or on-the-job training, a professional evaluator may conclude that you have
the equivalent of a U.S. college degree. Depending on the qualifications of the evaluator, the INS may accept the evaluation as a substitute for a degree.

You Must Have An Offer Of Employment

The INS will not approve an H-1B petition unless a U.S. employer or agent offers you employment. Your employer may be an individual, partnership, or corporation. Sometimes a corporation, solely or majority owned by one individual, will petition for that same individual, claiming he or she is also an employee of the corporation. This is acceptable if the business is properly incorporated, the job offer is bona fide, and an individual meets all other requirements for an H-1B petition. However, the INS scrutinizes petitions by new corporations with limited capitalization to insure that someone didn't create the corporation solely to provide employment for an H-1B worker.

The Labor Conditions Attestation for H-1B Workers

Prospective H-1B employers must get a "Labor Condition Application" (LCA) approved by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) before the employer can file an H-1B petition with the INS. The employer must attest that the job is being offered at the higher of the prevailing or the actual wage for the position, that the employer is offering the job at the prevailing working conditions for all other workers in the same job category at the facility, and that the employer has posted a notice of filing the H-1B attestation in two conspicuous locations at the place of
employment or has notified the employee's bargaining representative. The employer must also keep records proving that the statements made in the Labor Condition Application are true.

Applying for H-1B Status

The first step in your getting H-1B status is for your employer to determine the prevailing wage for the job. Your employer can get the prevailing wage by a request to the state Department of Labor or by using an independent authoritative wage survey or union contract. After determining the prevailing wage, your employer must post two notices regarding the filing of the H-1B petition in his or her place of business for ten business days or, where a collective bargaining agreement (union contract) covers the job, the employer must give notice to the workers' bargaining representative (union). Many employers use the Labor Condition Application form itself for the posting. Your employer must also maintain documentation regarding the wages paid to aliens and other workers doing the same job. The employer must show that he or she will pay you the higher of the actual or prevailing wage.

The employer files the Labor Condition Application (LCA) with the U.S. Department of Labor. Once the Department of Labor accepts your LCA, your employer can file the H-1B petition with the INS with

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supporting documents. The supporting documents should include a copy of the original accepted Labor Condition Application, proof of your educational background and/or experience, and the job description.

If you are in the United States legally, you can apply to the INS to change your status to H-1B. Once the INS approves the change of status, you can begin working for your employer. If you are abroad, the INS will send a notice of approval of the petition to a U.S. consulate and you can apply there for an H-1B visa. If you are in the United States out of status, you usually cannot change status. The notice of approval is sent to the U.S. consulate abroad where you plan to apply for an H-1B visa.

Other H-1B Issues

The INS can approve an H-1B petition for up to three years. The INS can extend H-1B status for up to three additional years. In most parts of the country, petition approval will take a few weeks. In some parts of the United States, the INS may approve an H-1B petition more quickly, if your employer can establish a substantial business necessity for the expedited review.

It is worth repeating that your employer need not prove that no U.S. workers can fill the position. Unlike some other visas for employment in the United States, an employer can petition for H-1B status for an employee even if a qualified U.S. citizen or permanent resident is available for the position.

"TN" STATUS FOR CANADIAN AND MEXICAN PROFESSIONALS

Canadian and Mexican professionals are eligible for H-1B status, but they can also work in the United States under TN status. TN status is based on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and though similar to H-1B status, includes some professional positions which don't require a college degree. Canadian and Mexican professionals can renew TN status indefinitely as opposed to the six year limit for H-1B status. If you are Canadian, you have the added benefit of being able to come to work in the United States without getting an INS approved petition and without the U.S. Department of Labor approving an LCA for you. Mexican TN status applicants must still go through the cumbersome LCA process described about for H- 1B applicants.

Who Is a TN Professional?

A list of NAFTA professionals can be found in the Appendix. If your work comes under a category listed, sometimes you can get TN status even if you don't have the equivalent of a U.S. college degree. For instance, Canadian baccalaureate degrees, including those which require only three years study, and Mexican post-secondary certificates may qualify you for TN status. Business consultants often rely on experience that is less than the equivalent of a Bachelors degree to get TN status.

No Petition Requirement for Canadians

If you are a Canadian national, one advantage of entering in TN status as opposed to H- 1B status is that your employer doesn't need to get an H-1B petition approved for you in advance. You need only present yourself at certain U.S. ports of entry with a letter from a U.S. employer confirming the details of the position offered and proof of your qualifications. This means that your employer doesn't have to meet the LCA requirements described above, and your employer doesn't have to pay you the prevailing wage.

Even if you qualify for Canadian TN status, you may prefer to get H-1B status. TN's are admitted for only one year, although they have the right to reenter as often as they like during that year. At the end of the year you must apply to the INS for an extension of status or reapply for TN status at a U.S. port of entry. You can do this indefinitely, but some Canadian professionals prefer the three year grant of status (with the right to an extension of three more years) available to H-1B professionals.

Updates and Errata to:

U.S Immigration and Citizenship: Your Complete Guide

by Allan Wernick

April 1, 1997 Update

As I point out in the preface to *U.S Immigration and Citizenship: Your Complete Guide*, U. S. Immigration law is incredibly complex and elastic. Moreover, new laws, regulations, court decision and agency interpretations change the law daily. To keep you up-to- date on what's happening in immigration law and policy, this web site will be updated the first of every month, clarifying and amending portions of the Guide.

INS CLARIFIES KEY POINTS ABOUT THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

The INS has clarified that people who entered the United States illegally can adjust status so long as they apply by September 30, 1997 and pay a $1000 filing penalty (see Chapter 6). No one knows yet whether this right will be extended beyond that date.

This means that if you are here illegally 180 days after April 1, 1997 but file by September 30, 1997, you won't suffer the three year "unlawful status" bar to permanent residence (see Chapter 5).

Click here for the complete INS statement

INS SAYS ONE YEAR TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM BEGINS APRIL 1, 1997

The INS has said you don't start counting until April 1, 1997 under the new rule requiring most people seeking asylum to file within one year of entry. That means people in the United States now have until April 1, 1997 to apply. For exceptions to the new rule, see Chapter 16, Proving Fear of Persecution and Getting Asylum, page 179.

MEXICAN DUAL CITIZENSHIP DELAYED

According to the Los Angeles Times, March 6, 1997, Mexico has decided to delay dual citizenship to Mexican nationals until March 1998 (*correction required on page 254*). For more on dual citizenship, see Chapter 7, where I discuss the requirements for U.S. citizenship.

VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS

Apparently the INS has yet to require immigrant visa applicants to comply with the new vaccination requirements. For more on the new requirements and other health related bars to residence, see Chapter 5, Bars to Permanent Residence.

DAILY NEWS

DAILY NEWS • Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Immigration

HELPING NEW NEW YORKERS

Allan Wernick is an attorney and director of the City University of New York's Citizenship and Naturalization Project. The advice presented here is general in nature and is not a substitute for the advice of an immigration law expert in a particular case. Send questions and comments to Allan Wernick, Daily News, 450 W. 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10001

By ALLAN WERNICK

My father is an active member of his church, so they have agreed to sponsor him for a visa. How can they go about it? **Mother B, Brooklyn**

■ If your father has been working for the past two years as a "religious worker" or minister, it's possible that the church can sponsor him for a green card. He can apply for permanent residence in the "Special Immigrant" category.

If he qualifies as a religious worker as opposed to a minister, he needs to apply soon. Religious workers can qualify for permanent residence only until Sept. 30, unless Congress extends the deadline.

If your father isn't a minister of religion, he'll have to prove that his work for the church is of a traditional religious nature. The work must involve activities that embody the tenets of religion and have a religious significance. Simply working for the church won't be enough. Examples of religious workers are missionaries, catechists, religious translators and teachers of religion. A job like clerk, janitor, maintenance worker or fund-raiser wouldn't qualify him.

Overstayed U.S. visit

I'm so worried that I can't sleep. I've failed my children and everyone who depends on me. This is my first trip to the U.S. I came here to plan a better life for myself. The INS gave me six months to visit until last January. I decided to stay a little longer and now I'm planning to go home in June. If I leave then, will the INS bar me from reentering for three years? My visitor's visa is valid for 10 years. Can I use it to come back? **Anonymous, Westchester**

■ If you leave in June, the INS won't bar you from reentering the U.S. Unfortunately, your visitor's visa won't be valid for reentry. Most people who are here unlawfully for more than 180 days, counting from April 1, will be barred from reentering for three years. Since you plan to leave before Sept. 30, you won't face the three-year bar. However, the new law says the visas of people who overstay become invalid for reentry. If you try to reenter with your current visa and the INS discovers that you overstayed, they'll send you back home without a hearing.

Fleeing Albania terror

My mother and brother came here recently on a visitor's visa. My father will join us soon. They are from Albania and they want to live safe and free from fear. They can't stay in Albania. If they stay, they'll be persecuted because they held positions in the former government. I am a U.S. citizen. Will they get work permission and green cards faster if I sponsor them, or if they apply for asylum? **O.S., Manhattan**

■ If you sponsor your parents for permanent residence, they'll get work papers and a green card faster. Besides, getting asylum is difficult. If you file a relative petition for your parents, they'll get work permission in about six weeks and permanent residence within a year. If your brother has a strong case for asylum, that's the best route for him. However, applying for asylum is risky. Have your brother speak to an immigration law expert before applying.

If he can't afford a private attorney, have him call the New York Immigration Hotline at (718) 899-4000. They'll refer him to a not-for-profit organization which can evaluate his chances.

CITIZENSHIP Q & A

Here are this week's United States citizenship questions and answers:

1. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name some of the requirements?
2. Why are there 100 senators in the Senate?
3. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
4. Why did the pilgrims come to America?
5. What is the head executive of state government called?

Answers:

1. A natural born U.S. citizen; must be at least 35 years old; must have lived in U.S. for at least 14 years.
2. Two from each state
3. Nine
4. For religious freedom
5. Governor

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IMMIGRATION
HELPING NEW NEW YORKERS

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK**

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Two years ago, I married a U.S. citizen, and he sponsored me for permanent residence. The INS gave me a temporary green card. Next March, I must apply for my permanent card, but my husband now wants a divorce. If I sign the divorce papers, can I still get my permanent card? Anonymous, Manhattan

Yes. To get your permanent card without your husband's help, you must prove one of the following:

1) Your marriage wasn't a "sham" or phony one, and your deportation will result in your suffering extreme hardship;

2) you entered the marriage in good faith, and the marriage is terminated;

3) you were the victim of domestic violence.

The INS will want to see proof that yours wasn't a sham or phony marriage. Examples are photos of you and your husband together, especially photos taken before your wedding, joint tax returns, a joint bank account, his having listed you or you having listed him on health or life insurance policies and letters or bills sent to each of you at the same address.

Getting over the bar

I came here from India on a crewman's visa. My visa expired in March 1992, and one week later, I married. However, the woman had married me only for money, so two years later I divorced her. Then my girlfriend arrived from India with a permanent visa, and we married. In September 1995, she petitioned for me to get my green card. My wife is pregnant, and I'm the only one supporting her. I'm worried about the new law. Must I leave my wife and soon-to-be born child and return to India? D.P. Queens

You have several possibilities. You can leave the U.S. before you have been here unlawfully 180 days counting from April 1. Then, the new bar to permanent residence for people unlawfully here

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won't apply to you. If all goes well, you'll be able to return when you get to the front of the line for a green card under the visa quota system. That probably won't be until the year 2000. Another possibility is for you to stay, continuing in your unlawful status, hoping the INS doesn't catch up with you. Maybe Congress will extend the right of people like yourself (who entered as crewmen) to get green cards without leaving the U.S. beyond the current cutoff of Sept. 30.

Suppose you stay unlawfully 180 days beyond April 1, and you are required to go to India to get your immigrant visa. Then, you'll need a waiver of the new bar to permanent residence. You might get the waiver because you're the husband of a permanent resident. (Note: if the government believes your first marriage was phony, you'll be permanently barred from getting a green card based on a family relationship or job offer.)

Taking next step

My 78-year-old husband became a permanent resident two years ago. I'm an American citizen. When can he apply for his U.S. citizenship?

If your husband became a permanent resident after he married you, he can become a U.S. citizen three years after his green card application was approved. If he was already a permanent resident when he married you, he can become a citizen on the third anniversary of your marriage.

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My husband and I came here from Jamaica 10 years ago. He has worked the entire time and we have paid all our taxes. For the last eight years he has been with the same company. We have two kids born here, ages 7 and 4. Two and a half years ago a lawyer said he could help us. We paid him a lot of money, but we never got our green cards. Recently we went to see him, only to learn he had been disbarred. A new lawyer says he can pick up the case where the other lawyer left off. We don't want to be ripped off again. Can this lawyer help us get legal status?
Clinton and Violet, Irvington, N.J.

Maybe your new lawyer can help, but it won't be easy. If you're not sure about the attorney's advice, get a second opinion. One very risky way to maybe get a green card is to apply for "cancellation of removal" in deportation proceedings. To get a green card this way, an applicant must have been here 10 years and, under the new immigration law, must show "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" to a U.S. citizen or permanent resident spouse, parent or child. That's a very high standard. In the past, applicants only had to show extreme hardship. Plus, it's up to an immigration judge to grant permanent residence in these cases. If the judge denies your case, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will deport you.

Another possibility is for your husband to be sponsored by his employer. However, the employer would have to prove that no permanent resident, U.S. citizen, refugee or one granted asylum is available to do your husband's job.

Must file on own

I came to this country in 1971 when I was 17 years old. In 1979 my mother became a U.S. citizen and she listed me on her naturalization application. Does that mean that I'm already a U.S. citizen, or must I apply on my own?
N. Thomas, Bronx

Because you were older than 18 when your mother naturalized, you must apply for citizenship on your own. Here are the rules on how a child becomes a citizen based on the naturalization of a parent. To qualify, the child must be younger than 18 and a permanent resident at the time of the parents' swearing-in ceremony and one of the following must be true:

The child's other parent already is a U.S. citizen (or both parents are naturalized simultaneously).

The child was born out of wedlock, and the parent being naturalized is the mother.

The child was born out of wedlock, the parent being naturalized is the father, and the child was legitimated by the father or legitimate from birth under the laws of the child's country of birth.

The child's other parent is deceased.

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If the parents are divorced or separated, the naturalizing parent has legal custody of the child.

It's up to judge
I was an air force officer in my country. I first came to the U.S. to study in the U.S. Air Force, but dropped out for health reasons. I returned home, but I was treated so badly there that I returned with my family on a visitor's visa and applied for asylum. The INS denied my application and gave me an Order to Show Cause to appear at deportation hearings. What are the chances the INS will deport me and my family?
M.A., Bronx

Without knowing more about your case, I can't tell you what your chances are. At your deportation hearing, you can try to persuade the judge to grant you asylum.
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My brother came here as a permanent resident in May 1993. Two months later he got a job and worked until he became sick with kidney disease in January 1995. He started dialysis soon after and became very depressed. After four operations, he improved both mentally and physically only to be handed another blow: loss of SSI and Medicaid under the welfare reform law. The new law is driving people like my brother to suicide. What can he do?
Anonymous, Brooklyn

Tell your brother not to give up. He can probably keep his Medicaid benefits. Even keeping his SSI is a possibility. Under federal law, states still have the right to allow Medicaid benefits for people who became permanent residents before Aug. 22, 1996. It appears now that New York State will continue Medicaid benefits for people like your brother. As for SSI (Supplemental Security Income for the elderly and disabled), that's harder. Although President Clinton says he supports changing the welfare law to allow SSI for immigrants, it's unclear whether he has the political muscle to make that happen. I'm hopeful that if we keep the pressure up, we can force Congress to restore SSI for poor and disabled immigrants.

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Changes in higher learning

I'm an undocumented college graduate. Will the new, more-stringent immigration laws affect my ability to continue my education?

R. Mathews, The Bronx

Maybe. Beginning Jan. 1, 1998, the new immigration law will forbid colleges from offering in-state tuition to undocumented immigrants. In-state tuition is the amount paid by students who live in the state which is considerably lower than the amount paid by out-of-state students.

Currently, many public colleges, including the City University of New York (CUNY), allow undocumented students to pay in-state tuition rates provided they have lived here for one year. Under the new law, students who are here illegally will have to pay the higher out-of-state tuition.

Anxiously awaiting green card

When I first met my husband 16 years ago, we were both living in the Caribbean. Ten years ago he came here to live and eventually became a U.S. citizen. Three years ago, I came to visit but decided to stay. We married, and my husband filed for me to become a permanent resident. Will the INS deport me while I'm waiting to get my green card? Anxious, Brooklyn

No. Unless you commit a serious crime, the INS should let you stay here. As the wife of a U.S. citizen, you are immediately eligible for a permanent visa. Your wait is caused by the long INS processing time for immigrant visa applications.

If you were applying in a category in which applicants had a long wait for a green card such as the spouse of a permanent resident having a pending case wouldn't protect you. Still, even for people with long waits, deportation is rare.

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I want to get my immigrant visa without leaving the United States. I read in the Daily News that though I'm here illegally, I can file to adjust status until Sept. 30. My mother, a permanent

resident, petitioned for me just last week. I'm 25 years old and unmarried. Will I be allowed to adjust status here by the September cutoff?

No, because to apply to adjust status, you must be at the front of the line under the quota system. That won't happen for four to five years. To file to adjust status, an applicant must be immediately eligible for a visa. "Immediate relatives" of a U.S. citizen are always immediately eligible. However, the immediate relative category is limited to the spouse and unmarried child under 21 of a U.S. citizen, the parent of a U.S. citizen over the age of 21, and some widows of U.S. citizens.

People like you applying in family or employment preference categories must wait in the line for a green card. In a family case, you get in line when your relative petitions for you. Most people applying in the family preference categories won't get to the front of the line by Sept. 30. In some categories, the wait is only a year. In others, like the brother or sister of a U.S. citizen or a housekeeper, the wait could be 15 years or longer. Whether you'll be able to adjust status here eventually depends on whether Congress extends the Sept. 30 cut-off date. If it doesn't, you'll have to be interviewed for your permanent visa in your home country. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who entered the U.S. legally will remain eligible to adjust status after Sept. 30, regardless of whether Congress extends the deadline.

Visa availability

How can I find out if an immigrant visa is immediately available?

You check the Department of State (DOS) Visa Bulletin. The DOS issues the bulletin the 12th of each month, with the new cutoff dates for the following month. The bulletin lists the dates by immigrant visa preference category and country. The date your mother petitioned for you (called your priority date) must be before the cutoff date. Then you'll have a visa immediately available. You can get visa bulletin information by calling the DOS at (202) 632-2919. You also can get the Visa Bulletin at the Consular Affairs Web Site at http://www.stategov.com.

Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens don't have to check the Visa Bulletin. They're always at the front of the line.

Barriers remain

If I qualify for adjustment of status and I apply by Sept. 30, but the INS doesn't interview me until after that date, will I still be protected against the new three and 10-year bars to permanent residence for people illegally here?

Yes. The INS has said that it will interview here anyone who qualifies for adjustment of status by Sept. 30 who applies by that date. The interview, however, may take place afterward. So long as you're interviewed here and the INS approves your case, it won't penalize you for having been in the country unlawfully for more than 180 days, counting from April 1.

Asylum deadline

I hear that after April 1, you can't get asylum unless you apply within one year of entry into the U.S.

That's true, but the countdown started yesterday.

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SPONSORSHIP NOW MEANS MONEY

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK** Special to The News

Today, the Daily News answers questions about a new regulation that will make relatives who sponsor undocumented immigrants for residency economically responsible for them.

Q. A relative is sponsoring me for a green card. What will change under the new law?

A. Your petitioning relative will have to submit an affidavit of support saying that he or she can sustain you. The affidavit will serve as proof that you can live here without needing welfare. We call this proving you won't become a "public charge."

If your relative doesn't fulfill the income or assets requirements to sponsor you, another person can co-sign the affidavit. The only exceptions to the affidavit requirement are for battered spouses and children and active members of the armed forces.

Q. How much money or income must my relative have?

A. Your sponsor or a co-signer must prove he or she can support you at 125% of the federal poverty level for a family that includes you and your sponsor's family. The sponsor can use assets to supplement income.

Under poverty guidelines, a family of four needs a $19,500 annual income.

Attorney Allan Wernick is an immigration law expert and the author of "U.S. Immigration and Citizenship, Your Complete Guide."

Slug: LAW01M.NWS

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MARRIAGE MINDED

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK** Special to The News

Today, the Daily News answers questions about marriage cases involving an undocumented

immigrant and a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

I want to sponsor my spouse for a green card. I've heard that we must prove to the INS that we have a genuine marriage. What does that mean? The INS will consider your marriage genuine as long as you didn't marry solely to help your spouse get a green card. If you were planning to marry but moved up the date to get a visa faster, it's still a valid marriage.

Will the INS ask us questions separately about our marriage? Maybe. If your spouse is in the U.S., the INS may conduct a "marriage fraud" interview. That means an immigration officer may ask you separately about your life together. Common questions are: Have you met your spouse's family? What was the last movie you saw together? What did you watch on TV last night?

How can I help prove we have a genuine marriage? You should gather evidence of your relationship. For example, photographs of your wedding and reception, of both of you together before or after you married and while on vacation; records of joint tax returns and bank accounts and letters sent to both of you at the same address.

What if we get caught doing a phony marriage? For the undocumented one, it will be almost impossible to get a green card in the future. As for the citizen or permanent resident, it's rare the government will press charges.

What forms do I file to apply for my spouse? If you are a U.S. citizen, you file INS form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, together with your spouse's application for permanent residence, INS form I-485. If you're a permanent resident, you file only INS form I-130.

Attorney Allan Wernick is an immigration law expert and the author of "U.S. Immigration and Citizenship, Your Complete Guide."

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AN EXPERT'S LEGAL OPINION ... 03/26/97

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AN EXPERT'S LEGAL OPINION

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK** Special to The News

The News starting today will answer common questions about the new immigration law.

What will change under the new law for undocumented immigrants?: You can be barred from permanent residence for three years if you leave the U.S. after being here illegally for more than 180 days, counting from Tuesday, April 1. You can be barred for 10 years if you leave after being here unlawfully for 365 days or more. The countdown doesn't apply to people under 18, asylum applicants, people filing under the battered-spouse provision and some family members of permanent residents who applied under immigration amnesty.

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If I can get my green card without leaving (called "adjustment of status"), will the three-year/10-year ban apply to me?: No, according to recent INS statements and the opinion of most immigration law experts.

Who can get permanent residence without leaving the U.S.?: At least until Sept. 30, almost everyone who qualifies. That includes people who entered without papers or who stayed after their visa expired. If you are here illegally, you must pay a $1,000 penalty for the right to adjust status. People applying as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens don't have to pay if they entered legally. They include the spouse and some widows of a U.S. citizen, an under-21 unmarried child of a citizen and the parent of an over-21 citizen. People who came with temporary fiance visas and married someone other than the person who petitioned them have to leave the country to adjust status.

Will some people illegally here after Sept. 30 still be able to apply?: Yes. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who entered legally but then violated their status will be able to adjust status here.

I have to go home for my visa, can the three-year/10-year ban be waived?: Yes. If you're the spouse, son or daughter of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident. You must prove that your U.S. citizen spouse or parent will suffer extreme hardship from the separation.

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The INS interviewed me for naturalization on June 12, 1996, at Garden City, L.I. All went well. The officer said that I'd be sworn in as a U.S. citizen in two to six weeks. I'm still waiting. Many people I know who went after me have already been sworn in. I am worried about the delay. Should I write to the INS again? Gloria Mitchell, Brooklyn

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With so many people applying for citizenship these days, the wait to be sworn in has increased. Call your representatives in Congress for help. To find out their names, call the League of Women Voters at (212) 674-8484.

Work key to approval

I am a British citizen who is married to an American. I applied for permanent residence and the INS interviewed me in October 1996. My case was denied because at the time my husband and I were unemployed and he was receiving food stamps. Before his employer laid him off, he had worked consistently for two years. He had a good work record, so I don't think the INS decision was fair. In November I wrote to the INS, asking them to reconsider. I attached a letter from my husband's current employer. I also attached a letter from an employer willing to hire me once I get my green card. Beverly Womack, The Bronx

If you can prove that you now can support yourself without needing welfare, you can get your green card. My advice is to file a new immigrant visa application and hope that at the time of your interview your husband is working. The INS officer who interviewed you had no choice but to deny your application. Despite your husband's work record, at the time the INS interviewed you, you clearly couldn't support yourselves.

Except for refugees, those granted asylum and Cuban adjustment applicants, a person on welfare can't become a permanent resident. Rather than wait for the INS to reconsider your application, I'd file a new one. You can also apply for INS work authorization, so you can begin working.

Married & parted

I am a U.S. citizen. I got married to a young lady from Jamaica in September 1993. In October 1996, the INS approved her permanent residence application. During that time I sponsored her three children and they received their permanent visa in June 1996. Now my wife has moved out from our apartment along with her children and is living with someone else. Could I stop her from getting her final permanent visa when the two years are up?
W.B., Brooklyn

From what you say, your wife and her children have a permanent visa and there's little you can do about it. If she had a temporary green card it would be different.

A person gets a temporary resident card in a marriage case only when their case is approved within two years of the marriage. You say you married in 1993, but her and her children's cases were not approved until 1996. That's about three years, which means they became permanent residents without condition.

Unless you married your wife just to help her get a green card, and you can prove it, the INS can't take her green card away. If you tell the INS that you loved your wife but she tricked you, she gets to keep her green card and you're out of luck.

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IMMIGRATION
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IMMIGRATION
HELPING NEW NEW YORKERS

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK**

Allan Wernick is an attorney and Director of CUNY's Citizenship and Naturalization Project. The advice presented here is general in nature and is not a substitute for the advice of an immigration law expert in a particular case. Send questions and comments to Allan Wernick, Daily News, 450 W 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10001.

I'm here in the United States on a visitor's visa that will expire in 1998. My mother filed a petition for me to become a permanent resident. I also have a child who is a U.S. citizen. However, I'm no longer interested in living here as a permanent resident. I've decided to cancel my petition. When I go to get a new visitor's visa, will I have a problem?
M.B., Brooklyn

You may have a problem getting a new visitor's visa. The application for a nonimmigrant visa asks whether anyone has ever filed a petition for you. When you answer yes, a consular officer may question your intention in going to the U.S. The form also asks whether you have relatives living in the U.S. If your U.S. citizen child is living here, that will give the officer further reason to question whether you'll return after your visit. Have your mother write to the INS withdrawing the petition. Send the letter certified mail/return receipt request and keep a copy of the letter. The fact that you've traveled in and out without violating your status should convince the officer of the truth of your "nonimmigrant intent." If you've got strong ties to your home country, you may be able to get the new visitor's visa.

Hurdling a bad rap
I'm a legal alien who has been residing in the U.S. for more than 10 years. I am a hard worker and I never have had any problems with the law. I applied for citizenship and the INS interviewed me in July 1996. I've passed the interview, but the INS naturalization examiner told me that I have a criminal record. That's not true. My record is clean. The INS has delayed deciding my case while they check out my history. Is there anything I can do to move my case along? Anonymous, Queens

It's possible that the INS or the FBI made a mistake regarding your criminal record. If you've never been arrested, try getting police Good Conduct Certificates from the places you have lived since coming to the United States. That should help.

Get settled before INS interview
I am an English citizen living here in New York. In October 1995, I filed for permanent residence, based on marriage to a U.S. citizen. In January 1996, I received my work authorization card. To my surprise, the next document I received from the INS was an appointment for the interview in

June. I'd like to visit my family in England before the date of my interview. Also, my employer may move me to another city. What do I do about my paper work if I get relocated? David Aston. Brooklyn

INS rules require that they interview you in the INS district where you reside. If you continue to reside in New York, but you're working temporarily in a new city, you still may be interviewed in New York. If you can be interviewed here, you'll save yourself a lot of heartaches and headaches trying to get the INS to move your file.

If you change residence permanently before your June interview you should write to the District Director, NY INS, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10276, asking to have your file transferred to the INS office nearest where you'll be living. Also, write to the district director in your new home, asking that the INS to retrieve your file from New York and schedule you for an interview at their offices. As for travel, you may apply for INS travel permission pending your immigrant visa interview, called "advance parole," by filing INS form I-131 at the Federal Building, 26 Federal Plaza, Manhattan. Fee is $70.

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The following questions were asked by one reader, but affect many readers:

I heard that under a new law, a person here illegally for more than six months must go back to their country for three years before getting a green card. In 1993, my mother sponsored me for a green card. I'm over 21. I came to this country in 1994 using a visitor's visa that expired last June. Will that new rule apply to me?

Maybe. However, if the rule does apply to you, you may qualify for a waiver of the three-year bar.

The provision of the 1996 immigration law that you ask about goes into effect on April 1. It says that if you leave the United States after having been here unlawfully for more than 180 days (counting from April 1), the INS may bar you from reentering the U.S. for three years. The bar is 10 years if you've been here unlawfully for 365 days or more, again counting from April 1.

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It may sound strange that the bar only applies if you LEAVE the U.S., but that's how most experts understand this confusing law. Informally, the INS has agreed with that interpretation. So, if you can get your residence without leaving the U.S. the process called "adjustment of status" apparently the new bars won't apply to you.

Getting a green card

Do you think I can get my green card without leaving the U.S.?

Under current law, almost everyone can get permanent residence without leaving. However, some people can adjust status here only because of a law that will expire on Sept. 30, 1997. That law allows people to pay a $1,000 penalty for the right to adjust status in the U.S. People who must pay the penalty include people like you, who entered legally but who are applying in a category other than as an "immediate relative" of a U.S. citizen. All people who entered the U.S. illegally must pay the penalty as well.

If Congress doesn't extend that right beyond Sept. 30, you may have to leave the country and get your residence through the American consulate in your home country. Leaving the U.S. after having been here illegally 180 days would trigger the new bars to permanent residence.

If you were an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen who entered the U.S. legally, the Sept. 30 cutoff wouldn't apply. The "immediate relative" category includes the parent of an over 21-year-old U.S. citizen, the spouse of a U.S. citizen, or the unmarried child under 21 of a U.S. citizen.

Future barrier or waiver

What if Congress doesn't extend the law that would allow me to adjust my status here?

Then, if you stay in the U.S. six months counting from April 1, you'd be subject to the three-year "out of status" bar.

However, you might still get your immigrant visa if the INS grants you a waiver of the bar. The waiver is available to the son or daughter and spouse of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

To get the waiver, you'd have to prove that your mother would suffer extreme hardship if the INS denied you permanent residence.

And now, the pitfalls

Are there any other parts of the new law I should be worried about?

Readers who entered illegally should be worried about another change in the law. That change may bar anyone who entered the U.S. illegally from adjusting status here, beginning April 1.

The INS hasn't yet spoken on this issue. Many legal scholars think that if people who entered illegally are willing to pay the penalty, the INS should interview them here. If these scholars are right, people who enter illegally would then avoid the "illegal entry"" bar at least until Sept. 30, 1997, when the right of these people to adjust status may end.

It's hard to know what the impact of the new law will be because the INS hasn't yet given its interpretation of many of its provisions.

In your case, since the six-month clock on the out-of-status bar you asked about doesn't start until April 1, you've got some time to decide what course to take.

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My husband went home to Gambia, Africa, in September 1996. He left without getting his green card. His mother was very ill and he feared she would die before he could see her again. Moreover, his father died two years ago and with his mother sick, no one was left to take care of the family business. To make things worse, their house burned down. I'm a U.S. citizen. Before my husband left for Gambia, I had petitioned for him to get a green card. He filed to be interviewed here, but left before the INS called him. Please, tell me the fastest way to get him back.

J.B., The Bronx

To get your husband back, you must get the INS to approve an I-130 relative petition for him and send it to the U.S. consul in Gambia. Probably the fastest, surest way to do that is to file a new petition. You'll have to pay a new filing fee of $80. You could try to get the INS to approve the first petition you filed for your husband, but it's probably not worth the trouble. Assuming the petition is approved and sent to Gambia, he'll be interviewed at the consulate six to nine months after you file the new petition.

Seeks work authorization

I came to the United States in November 1995 illegally through Canada. A month later, I met a citizen and I have been living with her ever since. We are now married. I want to get work authorization. My wife called the INS and they sent us INS form I-765. Is this the correct form? Should I mail in the form?

Confused, The Bronx

INS form I-765 is the correct form to apply for employment authorization. However, you cannot get INS work authorization based on your marriage until you apply for permanent residence. If you haven't yet filed your permanent visa application, attach the form I-765 when you submit your papers. You apply for residence using INS form I-485. You file the application with your wife's petition for you, INS form I-130. You should file those forms in person at the INS office in New York. If you already filed those forms, then it's fine to mail in INS form I-765 with a copy of your filing receipt for forms I-130 and I-485.

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Case of bad timing

In 1982, a woman brought me here to take care of her children. She paid me $60 per week, plus room and board. In 1990, my employer sponsored me as her baby-sitter. My lawyers advised her to state she was paying me $240. They advised me to file taxes from 1994 on using that figure. I did it for the benefit of obtaining my green card, though I wasn't earning that much. My employer stopped paying me and I worked for room and board only. In 1995, she told me that she didn't need me any more because her children are now grown up. I got fired in October 1996. I found out that the INS had denied my application because my employer had pulled out my papers. Do I have any options? Should I apply for the extended amnesty?
A. Singh, Manhattan

It's too bad your petition with your former employer wasn't approved. Had that happened, you could try to get a new employer to sponsor you and keep your old priority date. Your priority date is your place in line under the quota system. Since you entered the United States after Jan. 1, 1982, you don't qualify to file late for amnesty. Unless you get married or you have a relative or new employer who can sponsor you, your possibilities to get a green card are limited. If you have a fear of persecution, you can apply for asylum.

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Is there still time to apply for the green card lottery?
From Several Readers

Yes. To qualify, the U.S. Department of State must RECEIVE your entry by noon, March 5, 1997. You can get a brochure explaining the entry procedures by writing the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

The brochure is available in English, Spanish, French, Haitian Creole, Russian, Chinese and Arabic. Write "Visa Lottery" and the language of the brochure you want on the envelope.

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You may also get a copy by calling the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs at (212) 788-7654.

Will Mom get benefits?

My mother's been in this country since 1971. She is here legally and we are filing for her citizenship. She was working until she became disabled in 1988.

My main concern is that I keep hearing a buzz about the government cutting services for immigrants, such as Social Security disability and welfare.

I don't think that it's fair for someone to have paid years of taxes in the United States, only to be denied their rightful benefits when they become old or disabled.

Is there something I don't know about regarding this matter?

C. Greaves, New York

Your mother shouldn't lose her benefits. People who have 40 quarters (10 years) work credits will not be affected by the new law ending welfare and disability for elderly immigrants. Also exempt from the cuts are veterans and active duty military personnel and their families.

For other elderly immigrants, the government will begin cutting their benefits beginning April 1, 1997. People whose benefits are cut will have 90 days to appeal.

During the appeal period, they can continue to receive their checks. President Clinton and many governors and mayors, including our own Gov. Pataki and Mayor Giuliani, have said that they'd like these benefits restored. No one knows for sure whether Congress will act in time to make sure that the elderly won't lose their benefits.

STD a bar to green card?

I married a U.S. citizen nine months ago. Now he wants to file for me. My problem is that I recently found out that I have syphilis. Will this be a problem [in terms of] obtaining a green card? The Department of Health is treating me. I should be cured soon. Thanks in advance for your advice.

Anonymous, Westchester

You can't get permanent residence, what you call a "green card," until you are cured of your syphilis. Once you're cured, having had syphilis won't be a bar. Under current law, the INS can bar from residence a person who has syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, granuloma inguinale, infectious leprosy, lymphogranuloma, infectious tuberculosis, or who tests HIV-positive.

People barred because they tested positive for a treatable disease will be given time to get medical treatment. As discussed previously in this column, a person who tests HIV-positive might be admitted if he or she is the spouse, child, or parent of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

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I've been a U.S. citizen for 21/2 years. My husband and I have been married more than three years. He has been a legal resident for over a year now. Is my husband eligible for naturalization?
M.H., Manhattan

Your husband won't qualify to become a U.S. citizen until he has been a permanent resident for at least three years. The special rule for the spouse of a U.S. citizen requires that the permanent resident be married to the U.S. citizen for at least three years while a permanent resident.

Your husband's three-year wait began the day he became a permanent resident, not the day you and he were married. Your husband has only been married to a U.S. citizen while a permanent resident for one year.

Reentry rules

My son won the visa lottery. He was approved for permanent residence on April 26, 1996, and received his green card on June 3, 1996. He stayed here for three months and then returned to his home country, Romania. How long can he remain out of the United States before the visa becomes invalid?
Ilie Georgiu, Jackson Heights

Your son's immigrant visa is valid for reentry into the United States if he returns within one year. However, even if he returns in less than one year, an INS inspector may deny him reentry if the inspector believes he has abandoned his U.S. residence. There is no set rule for how long your son may remain outside the United States without being charged with having abandoned his permanent residence.

Usually continuous stays abroad of six months or less aren't a problem. After six months, an INS inspector may ask your son to prove that he has maintained his residence in the United States.

Some permanent residents spend only a few weeks a year in the United States for several years without having a problem reentering the United States.

Eventually most get caught, and some end up losing their permanent residence status. If your son plans to spend most of the next few years abroad, he should apply for an INS reentry permit the next time he is in the United States. A reentry permit allows a permanent resident to reenter after up to two years abroad. After two years, your son can apply for a new permit.

Relationship is key

I came to this country two years ago with a visitor's visa, which expired last November. My stepmom is a U.S. citizen and has offered to file for me. I am 24 years old. She married my father when I was 13 years old. Can I get my papers through her? My father refuses to apply to become a U.S. citizen. Besides, he doesn't want to have anything to do with me. My lawyer says that my stepmom can file for me. Is this true? E.J., Queens

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Your stepmother may petition for you to become a permanent resident. For immigration law purposes, stepchild/stepparent relationship is established if the marriage between the natural parent and the stepparent occurs before the child's 18th birthday. Since you and your stepmother established a stepchild/stepparent relationship before you turned 18, she can petition for you regardless of your present age.

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I came here with an H1-A nurses' visa in February 1995. Unluckily, I ended up not working for the institution that brought me to the United States. My visa has since expired so I'm out of legal status. Now, I've found a facility that is willing to sponsor me. According to them, under the new immigration law I have to go back to my country of origin (Philippines) to get a new nonimmigrant visa or to get a green card Is that correct? Lady from Brooklyn

To get a new nonimmigrant work visa, you'll probably have to go back to the Philippines. Before the 1996 immigration law, you might have tried to get a new visa at a U.S. Consulate in Canada.

Now, most people unlawfully in the United States must apply for a new nonimmigrant visa in their country of nationality. The only exception is for people who can show extraordinary reasons why they can't go home for their visa.

In the case of permanent visas, the right to be interviewed here for residence will end on Sept. 30 except for certain relatives of U.S. citizens. Congress may extend this right, but no one knows if they will.

If you start now, you probably won't be able to get permanent residence until after the September cut-off. If Congress extends the deadline you can apply for your immigrant visa here.

If not, you'll have to go home to the Philippines.

Have 'em write it down

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Four years ago I failed my citizenship test because I can't hear well. I speak English but I couldn't write what they told me. I can read my wife's lips but they wouldn't let her help me. I am 65 years old and worked in the United States for 19 years. All my family are U.S. citizens and I would like to be one too. Please, help. Jagot Persaud, New York

If you now have more than 15 years as a permanent resident, you can become a U.S. citizen without reading, writing or speaking English. That's the rule for applicants like yourself who are 55 or older.

However, you must still answer questions regarding the government and history of the United States. Ask the examiner to write out the questions for you.

Or, you can take a pre-interview written civic knowledge exam. To find out about an exam site near you, call the Immigration Hotline at (718) 899-4000.

Hubby can petition for stepdaughter

I came here in 1991 as a visitor and got married. Recently my spouse became a U.S. citizen and I am applying for my residence. I have a 6-year-old daughter in Russia. My husband is not her biological father. What are the procedures to petition her? I called an immigration hotline and the supervisor suggested that I ask about my daughter at my INS immigrant visa interview. But I haven't seen my child in five years. Can you help?

Larissa Bilenkin, Brooklyn

Your new husband can immediately petition for your daughter as his stepdaughter. The immigration laws consider him your child's "parent," because he married you before your daughter's 18th birthday.

He should immediately file INS form I-130 and attach your marriage certificate, your daughter's birth certificate and proof that he is a U.S. citizen.

He doesn't have to wait until your immigrant visa interview. If he files now, she should get to the United States in six to nine months.

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LESSONS LEARNED ON STUDENT ... 02/05/97

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LESSONS LEARNED ON STUDENT VISAS

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I am writing for a friend who came here on a B-2 visitor's visa. Can he go to college here? Does he need to get an F-1 student visa before he applies to a college? How does he get from B-2 to F-1 status?

Milton, N. Bellmore, L.I.

If your friend wants F-1 student status, his first step is to get a college to accept him. Once he's

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been accepted, the college can give him INS form I-20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status. If your friend is in legal visitor status, he can apply to change from B-2 visitor to F-1 student status. He should ask the college's foreign student adviser to help him with the application.

Sponsoring a second green card

Six years ago I married a woman and sponsored her for her green card. Today she is a U.S. citizen. We are no longer together, and a few months ago I met a woman who got me crazy. However, like my former wife, this woman is not a legal resident. How long must I wait after my divorce to marry this woman? Will she have problems getting a green card because I sponsored my first wife? Anonymous, New York

You can marry your girlfriend as soon as you and your wife are divorced. Once you remarry, you can petition for your new wife. The form you have to file for your new wife asks whether you ever petitioned for a relative before. When the INS realizes that you sponsored your first wife, they may interview you especially carefully. They'll want to be sure you didn't marry your new wife only to help her get a green card.

Building up English at college

In 1990 I came from Mexico to Los Angeles and recently I moved to New York. I am interested in attending LaGuardia Community College or York College here in Queens. Do they have English as a Second Language (ESL) programs? Can I start with ESL and then study for a degree? Paco, Elmhurst, Queens

LaGuardia Community College and York College have ESL programs. They also have good pre-college noncredit intensive English programs.

Once one of the colleges has accepted you, they will test your English comprehension and writing. The college then will recommend a program of study. You start the process by filing an application with the University Application Processing Center for the City University of New York. You can get an application by calling (212) 947-4800.

Who pays what with public health aid

My wife is a U.S. citizen. In January 1996, I became a conditional permanent resident based on my wife's petition. She was unemployed at the time, so I got a family friend to sign an affidavit of support for me. We were warned that if I am receiving any public assistance my sponsor would have to reimburse the government for those funds.

Someone told me that the problem will arise when I apply to have the condition removed from my residence. We want to avoid putting him in this situation at all costs. Now my wife is pregnant and we don't have any insurance for medical expenses. I am making enough to pay for pre-natal care. However, I'm afraid the $4,000 or more that the delivery will cost is more that we can afford, even on a payment plan. Does the INS consider Medicaid for childbirth expenses to fall under a sponsor's responsibilities? After all, if my wife were single, she would get assistance. Anxious in Brooklyn

The INS won't penalize you or your sponsor if your wife gets Medicaid assistance. Soon, a sponsor will be liable for public assistance received by a new immigrant, but not yet. That rule will apply only to affidavits filed using a new form that the INS hasn't yet issued. My guess is that the INS won't start requiring the new affidavits until after April 1. The new law will require the person petitioning for a relative to sign the affidavit, although another person can co-sign.

Send your questions and comments to Allan Wernick, Daily News, 450 W 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10007
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Your column on the green card lottery said that we could get information by calling a 900 number for a cost of $5.10. Many immigrants have limited means. Could the Daily News provide information on how to get free lottery information?
Ricardo Benitez, The Bronx

You can get free lottery information by calling the NYC Department of Consumer Affairs (212) 487-4444 or the New York Immigration Hotline at (718) 899-4000.

The U.S. Department of State must receive your entry between Feb. 3 and March 5.

Wonders why Jamaica is out
I would like to know why they exclude Jamaica from the lottery in 1997.
S. Escoffery, Brooklyn

Congress designed the visa lottery to benefit natives of countries whose legal immigration was less than 50,000 over the preceding five years. The list changes every year.

For instance, for the first time, Poland joins Jamaica as a country whose nationals can't win the lottery.

Smile for lottery photo
Thanks for the detailed information you provided on the lottery. Is a passport picture required for this lottery? If I win the lottery, how will it affect my spouse, who is not in the United States? If my spouse wins and I don't, how will her winning affect me?
F.K. Togo, the Bronx

The regulations say you need a picture that is at least 1 inch by 1 inch They don't say what type of photo, but a passport photo is fine.

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Print your name on the back of the photo and attach it to the application using clear tape. If you or your spouse wins the lottery, both of you can become permanent residents.

Older people, easier test
I've been reading the Daily News since I came here 38 years ago. Since you've been writing for the paper, I've never missed your column. I'd like to become a U.S. citizen. My husband and children were all born here. Is it true that an older person can take an easier version of the citizenship test?
Name withheld, Dobbs Ferry

A naturalization applicant who is over 65, with 15 years of permanent residence, takes a simplified citizenship test. To pass, you must answer six out of 10 questions asked by the INS examiner. The examiner will choose from the following 25 questions:

1. Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July? 2. Who was the first President of the United States? 3. Who is the President of the United States? 4. What is the Constitution? 5. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called? 6. Who elects Congress? 7. How many Senators are there in Congress? 8. For how long do we elect each Senator? 9. For how long do we elect the Representatives in Congress? 10. Who nominates justices to the Supreme Court? 11. What are the three branches of our government? 12. What is the highest court in the United States? 13. What major river running north to south divides the United States? 14. The Civil War was fought over what important issue? 15. Name the two major political parties in the United States. 16. How many states are in the United States? 17. What is the capital of the United States? 18. What is the minimum voting age in the United States? 19. Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? 20. What nation was the first to land a man on the moon? 21. What is the capital of your state? 22. What is it called if the President refuses to sign a bill? 23. What two oceans bound the United States? 24. What famous American invented the electric light bulb? 25. What is the national anthem of the United States?

Answers: 1. Independence Day 2. George Washington 3. William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton 4. The supreme law of the land 5. The Bill of Rights 6. The people 7. 100 8. Six years 9. Two years 10. The President 11. Executive, legislative and judicial 12. The Supreme Court 13. The Mississippi River 14. Slavery or states' rights 15. Democrat and Republican 16. Fifty 17. Washington D.C. 18. Eighteen 19. A civil rights leader 20. The United States of America 21. Albany 22. A veto 23. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans 24. Thomas Edison 25. "The Star-Spangled Banner"

Send your questions and comments to Allan Wernick, Daily News, 450 W. 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10007
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IMMIGRATION
HELPING NEW NEW YORKERS

Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK**

Allan Wernick is an attorney and a professor at Hostos Community College. The advice presented here is general in nature and is not a substitute for the advice of an immigration law expert in a particular case.

I am a British citizen working in England. I am thinking of taking a job with my company in the United States under a work visa arranged by them. I live with my girlfriend in Britain and wonder whether she can come with me to the United States. Can she come on my visa and work? Would it really make a difference if we were married?
T.M., UK

There are no visas for the girlfriends of temporary workers in the United States. If you marry, your wife can get a visa to come with you to the United States, but it won't allow her to work. To work, she must qualify for a work visa on her own. If you marry and then you get a permanent resident visa, your wife can get her green card when you do. Then she'll be able to work in the United States.

Amnesty green card update
My friends and I got Employment Authorization Cards under the CSS/LULAC program in 1991. Each year we get stickers extending the validity of our cards. When we ask about our status, they tell us we have a case against the INS and the court didn't give a decision yet. When will we find out if we can get green cards.
Samy M. Rady, Manhattan

It's looking worse for most people who filed for permanent residence under the CSS/LULAC "late amnesty" program. "CSS/LULAC" is shorthand for the federal court decisions which forced the INS to accept amnesty green card applications after the original May 4, 1988, filing deadline.

In the CSS/LULAC cases, the courts found that the INS had been discouraging qualified people from applying for their amnesty green cards. To even be considered for a CSS/LULAC green card, an applicant must have been in the United States since before Jan. 1, 1982.

The 1996 immigration law limits the people who may qualify for late amnesty. Under the new law, you can get a green card based on a late amnesty application only if you tried to file before the May 4, 1988, filing deadline, but the INS turned back your application.

The federal courts will have the final word, but the way things look now, very few of the CSS/LULAC applicants will get permanent residence. I hear that the INS has stopped accepting new amnesty applications and is not extending work permission. I will continue to publish up-to-date information on the CSS/LULAC program in this space as it becomes available.

Born at the Panama Canal
I was born in 1962 under the U.S. flag in Coco Solo Hospital in the Cristobal Canal Zone in Panama. I came to the United States in 1983 and I have a birth certificate with the American government seal on it. I tried to get an American passport with my birth certificate, but was told that people born in the Canal Zone are not routinely granted U.S. citizenship. Now I need to prove that one of my parents or guardian is a U.S. citizen. What can I do to get it done?

A.A.H., Brooklyn

People born in what formally was the Panama Canal Zone didn't become U.S. citizens at birth. You are not yet a U.S. citizen unless at least one of your parents was a citizen at your birth, or a parent was naturalized prior to your 18th birthday. If that's true, you can get proof of your U.S. citizenship by filing INS form N-600

Drug-bust barriers
My boyfriend is an illegal resident. He has been in the U.S. for 11 years. His father is in the process of getting his green card. The only problem is that my boyfriend did time on a drug charge. The INS hasn't found out about this yet. Me and my boyfriend are getting married in February. Can he be deported even if we get married?
L.M., Brooklyn

Unless the crime for which your boyfriend was convicted was for simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana, he's not eligible to become a permanent resident.
The INS may not know about his conviction now, but if he applies for a green card, they'll probably find out. If he applies for permanent residence, and his application is denied, the INS may try to deport him.

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Before my wife and I married, she had already been married and divorced. When she went for her citizenship, she submitted her divorce papers and our marriage certificate. When she got her naturalization certificate, it had her first husband's last name instead of mine. Can the INS correct this for her?
Mark Brown, Brooklyn

If the INS made a mistake in preparing your wife's naturalization certificate, they will correct it without charge. Your wife needs to file INS form N-565. INS regulations don't say what to do if you, not the INS, made the mistake.

My suggestion if that is the case is to submit INS form N-565 with a filing fee. Include copies of the divorce papers and your marriage certificate explaining the mistake.

Brainy nephew

A nephew of mine has been making frantic efforts to come to the United States. He is now in the Republic of South Africa. He has a doctorate degree in pharmacy from Rome, Italy. His family here can support him, so he won't be a burden on the government.

A.T.O., Brooklyn

Your nephew should consider trying to get an H-1B professional work visa. To get an H-1B visa, an applicant must have a U.S. bachelor's degree or higher, or the equivalent in education and experience. Maybe you can help your nephew find a job here. The employer must offer him a position that takes advantage of his professional training.

However, the employer doesn't have to show that U.S. workers are not available to do the job. If you can find an employer to sponsor your nephew for an H-1B visa, he can get the visa regardless of whether qualified U.S. citizens want the job.

Question of character

I came to this country from Scotland in 1969. I got my green card in 1970. I have worked and paid my taxes since then and never been in trouble with law. My problem is I never registered for the armed forces so I don't have a draft card. I would like to become an American citizen and wonder if this will come against me.

Name withheld, The Bronx

If you are already 31 or over, you should have no problem becoming a U.S. citizen. If not, the INS sometimes excuses the failure to register if the applicant was unaware of his obligation, but that's hard to prove. The INS view is that failing to register reflects on your moral character and your adherence to the U.S. Constitution.

All male U.S. citizens, permanent residents and undocumented immigrants must register with Selective Service. The only exceptions are nonimmigrants in legal status such as visitors and F-1 students. Men only have to worry about the requirements if they were born after Jan. 1, 1960, and are in the United States from the ages of 18 through 25.

Men who are not yet 26 can register late with the Selective Service and an INS examiner can excuse the failure to register.

Once five years have passed since a man's obligation to register ends (when he is 31), his failure to register is not a problem. That's only three years if the applicant is married to, and living with, a U.S. citizen.

Send 'em home

I am writing on behalf of all the American citizens who are struggling to make a living in their country, where all our jobs are going to foreigners. You shouldn't be encouraging them to fight for rights they don't have, while people who are born and worked in this country all their lives are getting the shaft. Send these people back where they belong.

Name withheld, Brooklyn

Actually, in most parts of the country, including New York City, immigrants create more jobs than they take. Immigrant labor and investment is a boon to this city.

If you don't believe it, ask Mayor Giuliani. If you really want to know about the impact immigrants make on our economy and the job market, I suggest you read Immigration: The Demographic and Economic Facts, by University of Maryland Prof. Julian Simon.

The pamphlet is available from the National Immigration Forum, 220 I Street, N.E., Suite 220, Washington, D.C. 20001. The cost is $10.

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Byline: By **ALLAN WERNICK**

Allan Wernick is an attorney and a professor at Hostos Community College. The advice presented here is general in nature and is not a substitute for the advice of an immigration law expert in a particular case.

My husband is 76 years old. He is in a nursing home for therapy. He came here with his parents in 1920 when he was 1 month old. He's been denied Medicaid, and they say it's because he doesn't have legal papers. He served five years in the Army Air Corps in World War II and has been voting. How could he have been inducted into the armed services if he was not a U.S. citizen?

J. Borruto, Brooklyn

It's very possible that your husband is a U.S. citizen, though I can't tell for sure from the information you sent. I'd need to know more about his mother's and father's citizenship. Were they naturalized, and if so, when?

The fact that your husband served in the U.S. armed forces during wartime doesn't necessarily mean that he's a U.S. citizen. However, if he's not already a U.S. citizen, his war record will make it easier for him to become one. As a wartime veteran, he can naturalize regardless of whether he ever became a permanent resident. This benefit is available to active-duty veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Persian Gulf conflict.

An immigration law expert can help you decide whether your husband is a U.S. citizen. If he isn't already a citizen, he can apply for naturalization using INS form N-400.

Status after same-sex marriage

I am an American citizen and a lesbian. My partner is a citizen of Colombia who has been in the United States for many years. If the Hawaii Supreme Court eventually recognizes same-sex marriages, and we get married in Hawaii, will my spouse be able to get an immigrant visa or "green card?"
Elizabeth, Manhattan

Even if the Hawaiian Supreme Court recognizes same-sex marriages, marrying your partner may not help her get an immigrant visa. That's because the Defense of Marriage Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton, prohibits federal recognition of same-sex marriages.

According to Noemi Masliah, a founder of the Lesbian and Gay Immigration Task Force, if the Defense of Marriage Act is declared unconstitutional or repealed, the INS may approve petitions based on state recognized same-sex marriages.

Sponsoring a worker's family

I am a U.S. citizen with good income and good assets. I want to sponsor someone from Pakistan (and his family) for a permanent visa. His work permit just expired. How do I go about it?
Benjamin Millman, Jackson Heights

No matter how wealthy you are, you can't sponsor the family for permanent visas. They must qualify for residence under one of the permanent resident visa categories. However, if you need a worker with the man's skills, you can help him by sponsoring him for an employment-based permanent visa. You'd have to prove that no lawful U.S. worker with the necessary skills or education wants the job.

Hubby AWOL at hearing

My mother got married to a U.S. citizen two years ago. On the day of her INS interview, her husband didn't show up. They were having problems. My mom spoke to the INS officer and explained the situation. The officer wrote a number in her passport and last week she got a letter saying that they had denied her application. The letter also said that her work authorization was terminated and that the INS would deport her in three weeks. My mother has been here for more than seven years and she's always paid her taxes. What can she do to rectify her situation?
Concerned daughter, Brooklyn

Your mother may still be able to get permanent residence based on her husband's petition, but it won't be easy. She can try to prove that she didn't marry just to get a green card, even though her husband didn't attend the interview. See if her husband will give her an affidavit, or sworn statement, saying that he didn't marry her just to help her with her immigration status. Otherwise, she'll just have to find another way to become a permanent resident. As for the INS letter saying they will deport her, that's unlikely to happen quickly. The INS can't deport her until she's had a hearing before an immigration judge.

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